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PRICE TWO CENTS.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

SECTION NEW YORK,

HEADQUARTERS

City Executive Committee.



2, 4 & 6 New Reade St.,

Junction of Duane St. & City Hall Place.

NEW YORK.

Telephone, 129-FRANKLIN.

To the Voters Enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party in the City of New York.

COMRADES AND FRIENDS—

On the eve of a most important municipal election in this city, important because of the magnitude of capitalist interests involved, which will bring out corresponding efforts of the capitalist class to bar the working class voters against each other in the Republican and Democratic camps, we again appeal to you to give to the Socialist Labor Party—the only bona fide working class party in the field—your active support.

In point of material advantages, such as numbers, funds, press organs, and other resources, the Democratic capitalist enemy is a colossus as compared with the Socialist Labor Party; but in point of principle, in point of a correct understanding of the social basis upon which the very feet of this colossus rest, he is a dwarf. His might rests upon his power to delude the workers of the land. Once undeceived, they will hurl him from his station; once they learn to see their interests as a class, they will see through the iniquity of the game that splits them up on election day into supporters of rival capitalist interests and they will then end that game.

To help hasten this day, is the mission of every Socialist. There were enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party in the City of New York nearly 8,000 voters, a mighty host and a force to be reckoned with could they be brought to work hand in hand with the Socialist Labor Party, not only by voting its ticket, contributing to its campaign fund, but by aiding its press—the DAILY PEOPLE—but by joining its organization and working shoulder to shoulder with its members for the overthrow of capitalism and of its legitimate child—wage slavery.

The Socialist Labor Party has nominated its ticket, has raised its standard and, in the person of Comrade Benjamin F. Keimard, our candidate for Mayor, has chosen its standard bearer, seconded by Comrades John J. Kinsane and John H. Moore for Comptroller and President of the Board of Aldermen respectively. The balance of the tickets in County, Borough and Assembly District has been nominated and it now becomes the imperative duty of all true revolutionary Socialists to roll up as high a vote for that ticket as is possible.

THE SOUTHERN TYPE OF ANARCHY.

Planters Lynch Five Negroes Because They Refused to Work.

DALLAS, Tex., Oct. 2.—Details are just beginning to reach Dallas of anarchy in Harrison county, starting near Hallville and spreading in various directions, in which five negroes have been lynched since last Saturday. The trouble is said to have started because negroes who had rented cotton lands from rich planters refused to harvest their crops, so as to permit the planters to get their shares of the yield.

A posse of white men, went to the home of a negro, Thomas Walker, on the plantation of Julian Atwood. Walker defended himself and fired on the white men, killing Atwood. During the early part of the chase one negro was caught and hanged, but whether he was Walker has not been learned here. Two more were hanged on Sunday in the timber near the Gregg county line. George Muckleroy was taken out at night near Marshall and whipped to death.

Taking it for granted that Walker has been lynched, the number of negroes killed is five, and Julian Atwood. This white man makes the sixth victim of the tragedy. All that has happened has taken place in a district not covered by telegraph or telephone, and such details as have come to hand are from responsible persons at Longview and Marshall. The people of the counties of Harrison and Gregg, both whites and blacks, are reported to be in a frenzied condition, and more deaths are likely to occur. The white men declare that the black renters have refused to gather their crops on shares, and have swindled them out of money loaned them during the season with which to purchase supplies. Persons familiar with the facts pertaining to the exploitation of negro labor say that the swindling is the other way. The reason the negroes refused to harvest the crop, they say, was because of the exactions of the planters. Even after the crop was harvested the negroes would still be in debt to the planters.

The "Journal" has been anxiously searching for the answer to the question, "How shall Labor and Capital be reconciled?" Well, if you must have it, here it is: by the benevolent assimilation of Capital by Labor.

To help us in this work, we appeal to you.

The fact that many of you have, no doubt, received a call for your support from an alleged Socialist Party, that calls itself the Social Democratic Party, makes it necessary to say a few words in regard to this attempt to deceive the voters enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party. Be it noted that the enrollment record does not contain any voters of this so-called Social Democratic Party. If among those who have enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party, either because of a mistake, or because of a desire to hide their political identity, there are any of the adherents of this bogus Socialist Party, we have nothing to say to them. But to the men who did enroll with the Socialist Labor Party and knew what they were doing, we desire to say this: do not allow yourselves to be taken in by a decoy-duck party that assumes the garb of Socialism for the purpose of dicker with its principles.

This party of compromise and double-dealing, born in a conspiracy against the Socialist Labor Party, nurtured in its infancy by the Republicans, as was amply attested during the Presidential campaign, with its short career dotted with acts of treason against the working class, is not a party for honest men to support. Its chosen representatives have again and again betrayed working class interests and that party has failed to take them to task thus, unmistakably, betraying its make-up and true character.

In its attempt to rope in the voters enrolled with the Socialist Labor Party, by means of telling half-truths, it goes so far as to insidiously create the impression that it has taken the place of the Socialist Labor Party on the official ballot. A glance at the ballot, handed to you on the day of election, will show you that the column of the Socialist Labor Party, with the Arm and Hammer emblem, stands in the fourth place and precedes the Social Democratic Party, which fact proves conclusively that, at the last election, the vote of our party in this state was higher than that of these would-be destroyers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Apply for all information, literature, etc., to the Organizer of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party.

A FACTORY SURREY.

Economy and Convenience to be Combined in an Indianapolis Plan.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 2.—The project for building a manufacturing suburb has at last taken such shape that the success of the plan, the promoters say, seems to be assured. Arrangements have been completed for the purchase of about 435 acres south of the city, on which the new factories are to be located. One hundred and twenty acres of the tract are to be divided into twenty-four factory sites, and the remainder into lots.

Ten factories are to be the nucleus around which others will gather. Free sites will be offered to factories contemplating moving, and buildings will be erected, the rental to be based on a percentage of the cost price of the building, and a deed to the building will be given to the factory, after a stipulated term of years. Factories will receive the deed to the land as soon as their contract is signed. A central power-house, furnishing power for all these factories, is a feature of the plan.

The promoter of the plan will give a guarantee bond for \$60,000 that they will not have less than ten factories, employing not less than 2,000 hands, in active operation on or before December 31, 1902.

NEW ELECTRICAL CENTER.

Westinghouse Foundries to Be Grouped Thirty Miles from Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4.—The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Companies have decided to center their foundries at a new point in the Turtle Creek valley, thirty miles from Pittsburgh, and to found a new town to be known as Trafford Park. Work on the plants will be started at once, and about \$50,000,000 will be expended. The present plants are at Cleveland, Ohio, and Allegheny, Pa., and furnish casting for the Westinghouse industries. The old plants will be abandoned. The new one will cover twenty-five acres. The site is within easy reach of the plants at East Pittsburgh and Wilmerding, and is connected with the Turtle Creek Valley branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which will be converted into an electric railroad. The industries will take 6,000 people to Trafford, which is now a farm.

"SOCIALISTS FELL DOWN."

The Manner in Which They Did Here Set Forth.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Oct. 1.—Work that is sure to bear good fruit in the near future is being done here. That the capitalists and their lackeys are alive to this fact, is evident from several incidents that have occurred here since Socialist Labor Party agitation began.

Open air agitation meetings of the Party were a novelty in this staid old town but a short time since. But now they are taken as a matter of course, and many, especially young men, are deeply interested in the principles expounded from the S.L.P. wagon.

The local politicians viewed this interest in socialism in alarm, and various schemes were resorted to to discourage the agitation. But without effect. The shooting of President McKinley furnished them with what they thought the best possible pretext. The local press in its outcry against anarchy attempted to identify the shooting of the President with socialism.

The Party had advertised a meeting to be held at Main and Bridge streets on Saturday, September 28. Owing to a typographical error in THE PEOPLE the date appeared as September 21. As the meeting had been extensively advertised in the town for September 28, and it was thought that PEOPLE readers might repair to the meeting place on the 21st, it was decided to have the wagon appear at the place of meeting bearing a placard announcement that no meeting would be held that night.

The wagon displayed the S.L.P. emblem, and a hundred copies of THE PEOPLE were disposed of. Charles Sperle announced to those who gathered the reason why no meeting would be held.

Nothing further was thought about the matter by the S.L.P. men. The capitalists at first thought the S.L.P. had backed down, but when they found the advertising for the meeting of the 28th going on they realized their mistake. On Thursday, September 26, the "Unionist-Gazette" published the following item:

"The Socialists Fell Down."

"That the Socialist Labor Party's road to success in this section has been effectually blocked by the tragic death of President McKinley, was evinced by the dismal failure of an attempt to hold a mass meeting under the auspices of that organization here on Saturday night."

"Profiting by the experience of a number of their brethren who were hustled out of a public hall in Newark last week, by a party of enraged citizens who classed them as anarchists, the promoters of the meeting advertised for Saturday night, took the wise precaution to place on their placards distributed about town, the glaring caption, 'Down with anarchy.'"

The orator of the evening was announced as E. G. Wagner of Plainfield. A lone wagon bearing a Socialist banner drew up at the corner of Main and Bridge streets early in the evening, and an advance agent of the party distributed Socialist literature, while a crowd congregated across the street and awaited developments. Among the crowd was Superintendent of Police Langrove and Commissioner William Taylor, who were apparently present to see that anything of an inflammatory nature was suppressed.

"The crowd refused to advance within hearing distance of the wagon, and the orator, realizing the aversion of the crowd and the uncertainty of a peaceful reception, mounted the wagon and made the transparent excuse that the placards which had been distributed during the day bore the wrong date, and it was the intention of the managers to hold the mass meeting a week later, when they expected to receive a warm reception."

"With this announcement the lone wagon bearing the banner and the managers passed out of town."

When the night of the meeting arrived the S.L.P. wagon appeared at Bridge and Main streets. Charles Sperle who acted as chairman, started the ball rolling promptly on time. The weather was threatening, but quite a crowd had assembled to see what would turn up.

Sperle had hardly gotten well under way when a police officer appeared, pulled him from the wagon and ordered him to move on. Sperle protested against the action of the officer in disturbing the meeting and interfering with his (Sperle's) right of free speech. Sperle then mounted the wagon again, and addressing the officer said: "The only way you can stop me is by arresting me." The speaker then read from the United States Constitution that clause which says the freedom of speech shall not be abridged. The officer again pulled Sperle from the wagon, but this time he placed him under arrest.

Sperle was at once taken before Justice of the Peace Kitchen. When the Justice asked what are the charges, Sperle was astonished to hear the officer say that the prisoner had been guilty of holding a meeting on church property!

It seems that the church had given the town ten feet of ground to widen the roadway and in return the Town Commissioners allowed no meetings to be held on this ten foot strip.

The Justice evidently did not take much stock in the charge. He turned to Sperle and asked: "What are these doctrines you are teaching?" Sperle, as briefly as possible, told him the principles of the S.L.P. He explained that the Party advocated the righting of social wrongs by overthrowing at the ballot-box the present capitalist social system of society. He was there to tell the workmen of Somerville how they should act to promote their class interests.

(Continued on page 2.)

KANGS DISCOMFITED.

AT YONKERS THEY RUN UP AGAINST AN S. L. P. DRILLED AUDIENCE.

Speaker Slanders the S. L. P. and Is Quickly Brought Up With a Round Turn—That Bogle of the Kang—The Questioner Appears in Force—Careyites Routed.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 5.—That Socialist Labor Party agitation takes firm root we have plenty of evidence here in Yonkers. The S. L. P. had called a meeting of Party members to meet at headquarters last Thursday evening to perfect matters pertaining to the campaign. By a singular coincidence the Social Democrats held a meeting that night on Getty Square. The local capitalist papers advertised the meeting and circulars were distributed.

Because of the business meeting the S. L. P. men could not be on deck as promptly as usual to expose the fake Social Democracy. However, their work was rushed through and at 9:30 about fifteen of the S. L. P. men started for the square.

On arriving there they found a group of about forty people standing in front of a truck. On the truck stood a man who was saying nothing, but apparently was waiting for someone to ask him a question. To the surprise of the S.L.P. men one of the audience who was unknown to them, asked the speaker "What is the difference between the Social Democrats and the Socialist Labor Party?"

For reply the speaker, without hesitation said: "The Socialist Labor Party is organized to smash the trades unions of the country. It is a scab party"—before he got further "You lie!" came back at him from the audience. The speaker then said "That is the way they do it! That man was put up by THEM to ask that question to disturb and break up the meeting."

The crowd came back at him again with "That's another lie!" Then a voice was heard asking "Does a simple question break up your meeting?" "Prove your assertions," cried several.

For proof of his assertion that the S. L. P. is a scab party the speaker referred to the recent steel strike. He said the S. L. P. had done everything possible to help the trust "win" the strike.

At this point the S. L. P. took a hand, and Organizer Troy asked "In what way did the S. L. P. help the trust?" "Why you denounced the strikers. Take up the PEOPLE and you'll see it there," said the Kang.

"In what issue of THE PEOPLE did you see the strikers denounced?" asked Troy.

The speaker, finding himself cornered, like all his crew, flew off the handle, and cried "In every issue! You don't believe in trades unionism! You don't believe in socialism! The S. T. & L. A. Here comrade Carragher sarcastically remarked, "Mr. Speaker, you just told the audience that the S. L. P. does not believe in trades unions, that it is organized to smash them, now you say that it organizes trades unions. Now what do you mean?"

The crowd laughed heartily. Troy then proved to the satisfaction of the audience that the S. L. P. was the only organization that truthfully presented the situation to the steel strikers, the cause of their oppression and misery, and the remedy—class conscious action at the ballot-box. Carragher then showed that the Kangaroo papers in supporting the fakirs were the real enemies of the steel strikers, and aiders of the trust. He challenged the speaker to show where in one instance, THE PEOPLE had ever denounced the STRIKERS—the rank and file.

Jacob Fischman then took a hand. He asked: "Mr. Speaker, why is it that your party—which claims to be a working class party—why is it that your party approves of an act of treason to the working class, committed by one of its members? Why does it uphold James F. Carey of Haverhill, Mass., who voted for an armory appropriation of \$15,000?"

At this a wooden laugh arose from half a dozen Kangaroos, who stood by the wagon. The laugh was more of a wall than anything else. One of the Kangs, choking with rage, jumped at Fischman, and blurted out: "Vy ton'tehoo trop dat ole chestnut? Is dot all you hef against us?"

The speaker seemed spellbound. Cries of, "Answer the question!" woke him up. He tried to dodge, but dodging didn't go. Then he said, "Well, if it was me, I wouldn't have voted for the measure."

"But you uphold Carey," said a voice. This spurred him on again. He opened his mouth and he yelled, defiantly, "The Socialist leader, Bebel, has time and again voted for appropriations to improve the conditions of the soldiers."

An S.L.P. man sung out, "You can't hide behind that. In Germany, army service is compulsory to the working class, in this country it is not, and while no workingman should join the militia, certainly no Socialist should aid in any way give aid to an institution that is used to kill the workingmen."

Another voice in the audience said, "There isn't even the poor excuse of pay for the workingmen who join the militia." The S.L.P. men continued to hold up the Kangs as enemies of the working class in general, and an obstacle to the Socialist movement in America. The Kangs made no further reply.

DICK CROKER'S WEALTH.

His Large Expenditures an Indication That It Must Be Vast.

Seth Low and the rest of the "prominent" "Cits" are aggrieved over the manner in which Dick Croker acquired his original accumulation. They refer to New York as Dick's gold mine. Their grievance is that in working his mine Dick is able to appropriate some of their feedings from labor. But Dick himself is not averse to following the more genteel business of labor skinning.

Croker has an interest in the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company presided over by Andrew Freedman, who is "close to the Boss." Nearly all the employees of the city government are bonded by this company.

Croker is partner in the firm of Peter F. Meyer & Co., real estate dealers. This firm has practically a monopoly of the real-estate auctions ordered by the courts since January 1, 1898. It is said further that Croker is interested in the Roebing Bridge Building Company, in the contracting firm of Naughton & Co., and in an Asphalt company.

He was one of the auto-truck syndicate which in April, 1899, bought out the Kelley Rubber Tire Wheel Company for \$1,205,000, and gained thereby by control of the rubber tire business of this country.

Since February, 1890, when his term as City Chamberlain at \$25,000 a year expired, Richard Croker has held no public office. But since then he has been able according to common report, to spend between \$600,000 and \$700,000 for three years' racing on the English turf alone; \$250,000 for a half interest in the noted Belle Meade stock farm, near Nashville, Tenn.; and to purchase and equip a country-seat in England. These are only a few, a very few, of the things Croker has done with money since he was, as he himself testified, a "poor man," and begged for some sort of a "place."

Croker paid Dwyer \$50,000 for the noted Longstreet. This was in April, 1893, three years after he declared himself "a poor man." Here are some of the thoroughbreds he has purchased in recent years, and what he paid for them: "Dobbin," \$22,000; "Prince George," \$12,000; "Armstrong," \$10,000; "Fairy," \$20,000; "Red Banner," \$5,000; "Yorkville Belle," \$24,000; and "My Favorite," \$25,000.

At the sale of Lord Roseberry's surplus stock in October, 1900, Croker bought a four-year-old, Flambard, for 945 guineas.

He paid "Lucky" Baldwin \$30,000 for a two-year lease of Rey el Santa Anita and Americus, and went so far as to offer \$50,000 for the noted broodmare Thora and \$30,000 for Helena Nichols. In two years Richard Croker had expended nearly half a million dollars in horseflesh.

In real estate Richard Croker has been a heavy purchaser. He bought the old Fay mansion and about thirty city lots at St. Nicholas Place and 152d street in the spring of 1899. The price was about \$30,000, so report had it, but the improvements in the neighborhood—it is near the entrance to the Speedway—have greatly enhanced the value of the property.

In the summer of 1900 Croker was said to have made a purchase of many acres on City Island for \$40,000 or \$50,000. This was for speculation, it was intimated, as there have been whisperings of the city's purchase of Belden's Point for a public park. Such purchases would be a boon for the Croker holdings on the northern shore.

No matter what money was necessary, whether for a whim or a necessity, it is always forthcoming. With a smile and a shrug Croker saw \$50,000 go to go to put in a paper upon which he had set his heart.

"Moat House," at Letcombe, near Wantage, Berks, was purchased on December, 1900; it cost not more than \$20,000, and there was a snug sum of \$7,500 available at once for refurbishing it.

Mr. Croker does not spend all of his money on himself. He gave \$5,000 to the fund for relieving the distress of the poor in February, 1899. Time and time again Richard Croker has been asked, "Where did you get it?" and as Richard Croker is a man of few words, the question is still unanswered. There is authority for the statement that he does not pay one cent in personal taxes to the city of New York, though he does in England. The reason for this is, according to President Feltner of the Tax Board, that the Department assumed Richard Croker's debts more than offset his taxable personal property. The debts are mortgages on improved and unimproved real estate in various parts of the city. The British Income Tax Assessor ordered Croker, in December, 1900, to pay tax on an income of \$100,000 a year. The amount of the tax is about \$5,000 annually. On this side the water Croker's income is believed to be much nearer \$200,000.

There have been many charges against Richard Croker that he got thousands here, thousands there, but through the fortune which long guards such matters, there has never been a proven accusation. A speaker before the Madison Square Republican Club in February, 1901, said: "I have been told a story—and I have every reason to believe it is true—that Croker demanded and got from the New York Central Road \$30,000 before election. He told the railroad people that if they didn't pay the amount it would cost them many times that much in trying to defeat legislation that he would cause to be enacted at Albany."

RATIFICATION MEETING.

SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 19th, 1901

At COOPER UNION.

The Socialist Labor Party will hold a Grand Ratification Meeting at Cooper Union, Saturday Evening, October 19th, at 8 P. M. Lucien Sanial will act as Chairman. D. F. Keimard, Socialist Labor Party candidate for Mayor, C. H. Corrigan, Daniel DeLeon, W. S. Dalton and others will speak.

PLATFORM OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, in Convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of all men to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

With the founders of the American Republic, we hold that the purpose of government is to secure every citizen in the enjoyment of this right; but in the light of our social conditions we hold, furthermore, that no such right can be exercised under a system of economic inequality, essentially destructive of life, of liberty, and of happiness.

With the founders of this Republic, we hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be owned and controlled by the whole people; but in the light of our industrial development we hold, furthermore, that the true theory of economics is that the machinery of production must likewise belong to the people in common.

To the obvious fact that our despotic system of economics is the direct opposite of our democratic system of politics, can plainly be traced the existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class, and the subject dependence of the millions of nations upon that class.

Again, through the perversion of democracy to the ends of plutocracy, labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessities of life.

Human power and natural forces are thus wasted, that the plutocracy may rule.

Ignorance and misery, with all their concomitant evils, are perpetuated that the people may be kept in bondage.

Science and invention are diverted from their humane purpose to the enslavement of women and children.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party once more enters its protest. Once more it reiterates its fundamental declaration that private property in the natural sources of production and in the instruments of labor is the obvious cause of all economic servitude and political dependence.

The time is fast coming, however, when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations on the other hand, shall have worked out its own downfall. We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of the United States, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them by taking possession of the public powers; so that, held together by an indomitable spirit of solidarity under the most trying conditions of the present class struggle, we may put a summary end to that barbarous struggle by the abolition of classes, the restoration of the land and of all the means of production, transportation and distribution to the people as a collective body, and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder; a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

THE WAR IN JERSEY.

Police and Social Democrats Trying to Muzzle the S. L. P.

On Tuesday evening, October 1, an open air meeting was held at the corner of Spring and Monastery streets, West Hoboken, a few doors from the "Justice Court" of the Kangaroo Social Democrat Morris Eichman. It must be remembered that some time ago it was stated that no Socialist meeting would be allowed in West Hoboken. When the committee called to notify the police that we would hold a meeting we were told that it would be necessary to obtain permission from the Common Council.

Before the meeting started a squad of bluecoats with riot clubs marched down Spring street and immediately started to create a disturbance. In the midst of that the meeting was started and the chairman, August L. Fricke, stepped upon the soap box and stated that the Socialist Labor Party intended to have an open air meeting. The speaker had hardly started when Sergeant Usher asked him for a permit. The speaker stated that he had no permit, but notified the Chief of Police by letter that they demanded police protection. The sergeant asked him to stop, but the speaker stated that he had a permit by the Constitution of the State, to state his grievances in public. The sergeant then ordered him to stop. The speaker asked if he was under arrest. The sergeant said no. Then the speaker proceeded to address the audience, and the sergeant interfered again. The speaker said that if he was not under arrest then he would proceed to open the meeting for the Socialist Labor Party, whereupon the sergeant ordered a policeman to arrest him.

As soon as he got off the soap box, Comrade Frank Campbell took his place and was also placed under arrest, after a few words. Then Comrade Harry Oakes got on the box and was immediately pulled off the box by the sergeant of police.

There was by this time about 150 people present, a squad of whom consisted of toughs that the police had brought along to create a disturbance. From the audience a cheer went up for the Socialist Labor Party. A prompt answer to that came from the toughs: "Three cheers for the police" but there was no response. Instead of that a woman in the audience cried out "Aber nit." A police officer standing near her swung his club over her and said: "Get along with you or I'll fan you." The S. L. P. speakers were taken to the station house.

About half an hour after the arrest of the speakers, one of the members in conversation with an ex-Mayor of the town (a Democrat) found that there was no precedence in such a matter. No permit was ever granted to hold public meetings, and none was ever necessary. That the Constitution of the State granted to the citizens the right to convene in public and air their grievances. He said that the police should keep the walks clear for which purpose they were sent to such affairs, hence there would be no obstructions of the public highway.

The further information was gleaned that the public mind has not been wrought up by Chief McAulay to the pitch it has reached but by the report of the "Observer," a McAulay not at all related to the chief. This "Observer" is the sheet that is the official paper of the Kangaroo Social Democrats. It was further found that the chief could not back out of the hole the reporter had put him into, for the "Observer's" position was backed by the Democratic Boss, Bob Davis. The following is an article that appeared in the said "Observer" on that very evening:

"SOCIALISTS MUST OBTAIN A PERMIT. Otherwise Chief McAulay Tells Them They Can Hold No Open Air Meeting in West Hoboken."

The resolve came to by Chief of Police McAulay, of West Hoboken, after President McKinley had been shot not to allow any more open air socialist meetings in that town, was put to a test last night. Two earnest looking young men entered the police station and handed the chief a letter.

"Dated from the headquarters of the Socialist Labor Party in Union Hill, and signed by August L. Fricke, it served notice on the chief that an open air Socialist meeting would be held this evening at Spring and Monastery streets, West Hoboken."

"The chief having read the letter the following dialogue took place: 'You must get a permit before you can hold this meeting,' said Chief McAulay.

"Are you to give the permit?" asked the spokesman of his two callers. "No; it must be obtained from the town council."

"Is there a town ordinance to that effect?"

"There is."

"Then we want to see it, chief."

"I have not got it."

"Who has it?"

"The town clerk."

"Mr. McMahon?"

"Yes."

"Then we will see him."

And with that the two young men left, saying that they would call upon Clerk McMahon at his house. Mr. McMahon, however, was not at home last night, and now the question arises "Will the Socialist open air meeting be held to-night?" Chief McAulay says it is a strict obstruction, and that as such he will stop it unless a permit has been obtained.

"In an interview published a couple of weeks ago in the 'Observer,' it will be recalled that Chief McAulay took the stand that Socialist speakers preach sedition by ridiculing and bringing into contempt our constitution and government, and that as a result their ignorant listeners became anarchists."

While the Socialist Labor Party speakers were in the station house the crowd increased at the place where the meeting was started and became one of the largest ever seen in West Hoboken. Chas. Herrschaff, of the S. L. P. came along and stated to the crowd that the meeting would be held next Tuesday evening;—and it will be a roaring one.

Proceedings will be held against the police for false imprisonment.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

SOCIALISM VS. ANARCHY.

A Lecture Delivered by R. F. Keim and Before the 10th A. D., S. L. P. Brooklyn.

The speaker began by relating the different methods successively tried by the capitalist class to defeat the Socialist Labor Party. First they tried to ridicule it down with cartoons depicting the Socialist with a head of hair like society's pet, Paderewski, and equipped with an arsenal and in a state of convulsions scarcely inferior to the weapons and weapons of Teddy of the chattering tooth. That method, however, has been played out for years. Then they tried to side-track it with movements like those of Socialists-Killer Henry George and the Pope. That failed too. They also tried to buy it up through the purchase of trade union leaders and those of the Social Democracy. This failed also. And now during a brief moment of insanity the capitalist class recently thought to assassinate it—to assassinate its character as a "Standard Union," and break up its meetings by riotous police. But that method, too, has ignominiously failed, and the S. L. P. is marching on to bring the country's traitors to judgment and emancipate the people, the wage-workers.

The speaker then went on to show that the spirit animating anarchists and capitalists is essentially the same—both want "personal liberty," both are opposed to majority rule, both bitterly oppose Socialism; one, the Little Anarchist, fights government because, for the time, in the hands of the Big Anarchist, it interferes with his freedom to exploit the workers materially and intellectually, while the other upholds it because it increases his individual freedom to do as he pleases, and live off the labor of others—similarly as small labor-skinners talk anarchistically and denounce the trust, and the owners of it support it because one is outside and the other in.

The position of the Anarchist, who declares against the "tyranny of majorities" is so glaringly absurd as to be self-evident that it is held only by dishonest individuals (and hence would-be exploiters), and their dupes. The individual cannot have absolute individual freedom from the "tyranny of majorities," because he is not "self-made," but is a product of the collectivity. Without it he would have no such thing as thought, language, comforts, etc., and he, as a member of this mass, cannot exercise his activities, cannot be that thing called a person, without calling into play, and be intertwined with the faculties and activities of other persons, and therefore his personality and the personalities of all the rest must be subject to a review and control determined by the whole body, in order that each shall get the greatest amount of good from their association.

How absolutely what we are is bound up in collective existence appears when a man is entirely separated from his kind, like castaways, such as Enoch Arden. On his little tropical isle he had full opportunity to be an ideal anarchist. He could do absolutely as he pleased outside of the unanarchistic inalienable laws of gravitation, hunger, etc. But as the days went by he gradually ceased to be a human being. He lost the power of speech. Loss of speech means loss of thought, and relapsed into the blank brain of the brute. "No thought no language, no language no thought," says Max Muller. No matter how Napoleonic or Jay Gouldie his brain might be, he could have no newspaper to read, railroad to ride in or wreck, etc., etc. All the thoughts and the powers of body and mind that he used in his ideal anarchy were simply what he had borrowed from the community he had left, and it was only the hope of getting back to it again—the reproduction in his own collectively-produced brain of scenes not found outside of the community—that furnished the stimulus which at all kept his wits together until rescue arrived. Had he remained on the island, he would eventually have died and left no trace, either person or thing, that would long have saved even the fact that he once was, from being swallowed up in the ocean of oblivion. So soon and so completely, then, is the individual, left to his own resources, reduced to zero.

The speaker then drew further illustrations of men's mutual interdependence from the reciprocal nature of most of our pleasures, which also in turn depend so much on communication by means of speech, and speech a strictly collective product. Thoughts and memory, faculties of immense benefit and pleasure, and which if cut out of human existence, would reduce us to brutes, were shown to be dependent on speech, that most wonderful instrument and unanarchistic collective product. He also showed the extraordinary inter-kaiting of all men from the physical standpoint and from this how wise was the one who should be allowed anarchistically to carry his small-pox or yellow fever about endangering the lives of multitudes simply "to have his own way," personal freedom.

An understanding of how necessary a common systematic arrangement and ordering all the inhabitants of the country now is, may be gained by a comparison with the human body. This organism is a magnificent republic. The nerves are the telegraph wires that communicate the laws of the condition of every part of the body to the capital called the brain. The nerve-centres there are the representatives who stand for those who cannot be present, and legislate for them. All parts of this government must work in harmony or all suffer. Such a thing as personal liberty cannot be permitted to any part. A muscle cannot insist on the liberty to do as it pleases so long as it "does not infringe on the liberty of any other muscle to do likewise." That would be anarchy. St. Vitus dance, etc., interference with the orders from the brain, and thus with the collective desire of the whole body to walk, sleep, etc.

Similarly with our great modern social organism, which has so many analogies with the individual human organism. A hundred years ago, Daniel Boone had little concern with government as he wandered around and seldom touched

elbows with any one else in the great wilderness of Kentucky. Now, however, the old-fashioned tool of his day has become practically a single, colossal, national, interlocking, simultaneous-moving and breathing organism, and it must all work in harmony. The country to-day has one great stomach, the wheatfields, ranches and slaughter-houses of the West; the great arms and claws to handle things with are the mammoth machines; the circulatory system is the railroads, etc., upon which glide the goods, which are the blood corpuscles that are carried throughout the whole body, to nourish it. The telegraph, mail and newspaper systems are the great nervous system that carries to the brain or what should be the brain—i.e., the National and State capitals, the headquarters of corporations, etc.—the news of the conditions of the various members. These great junction points or ganglia are to-day in control of parasitic representatives; hence our misery!

We cannot afford to have that apparatus monkeyed with, whether by the Little or the Big Anarchists. That great railroad system must be run in absolute order; each man must fill his place with military promptness and accuracy. The railroad circulatory system cannot be allowed to stop; otherwise we are shut off from the stomach, the wheatfields, and slaughter-houses of the West, and suffer. We can't have any man doing just as he pleases with the switches and signals: the control of the switchman's muscle and brain and morals (drunkenness, e.g.) are no longer a man's own affair; they are the community's affair.

It is self-evident that this great unit nation, or immense Uncle Sam family, must control collectively these various organs, or means of production, upon which we all depend. But the capitalist Anarchist says: "No. This is my business. We propose to run our business to suit ourselves. We have nothing to arbitrate. The public be damned." They continually decry government interference, they say like Seth Low: "That government is best which governs least." At one time these capitalists, led by the manufacturers of Manchester, wanted to abolish all government save the constabulary so as to be relieved of its restraint in the exploitation of labor, and of its expense.

The capitalist, whenever government stands in his way, as an exploiter, is violently anarchistic in his talk. He tore the federal government to pieces only to have the "liberty" to do as he pleased, exploit wage slaves, and he inveighs against the Socialist Republic also, because it would prevent his labor skinning. The farmers of Kansas, who corral workmen with pitch forks, and make them work against their will, were violently anarchistic in their talk during the Bryan campaign. Mrs. Lease, who declared she was an anarchist, was simply a straw at that time, showing the direction of the wind. Many little business men throughout the United States, whose labor-deceiving was interfered with by the big anarchists, save said to me: "Oh, you don't go far enough; I'm an anarchist!"

The fact that the anarchist is not after real freedom is shown by the fact that he does not fight the capitalist, the real enemy, but instead, fights the government, a machine, a thing. As well might we smash the machine in the factory, and not the capitalist who makes it a curse as to smash the machinery of government and throw away the ballot because we have allowed a wicked use to be made of them by the capitalist. This anarchistic language, accordingly, is held by self-seeking demagogues, who wish to take advantage of ignorant workmen, who are enraged against capitalist brutalities, and use these dupes as fields to draw dues out of, lecture money, subscription fees for papers, funds, etc. Such worthless find their plans balked by a thoroughly disciplined, orderly and intelligent body as the S. L. P., and accordingly, fight it bitterly. Such conduct is pleasing to the capitalists, and they therefore subsidize them, the same as they employed dynamiters in the St. Louis street car strike last year to enable them to break the strike; they wine their pets, as they did Krapotkin recently.

A significant fact is that Krapotkin was the lecturer whose date at the "400's" select Berkeley Lyceum followed the celebrated English writer Frederick Harrison. This Harrison, whom I reported stenographically, said in concluding that even though the Socialists did have a majority at the polls, they (the capitalists) would refuse to abide by the decision!

Of course this language is thoroughly inharmonic with their conduct in rapidly disfranchising the working class of this country, whereby they are trying to anticipate an adverse working-class majority at the polls.

The speaker then took up the Anarchy of capitalist production in detail. He showed how to-day the capitalist class—5 per cent. of the people owning 75 per cent. of the wealth—had the legal right to execute, assassinate, the people at will, and it was the exercise of this right to the extent that circumstances in each case required, whereby they whipped their wage slaves in line and plundered them. "This buccaneer class to-day," he said, "cuts the throat of labor with the razor of hunger." Speaking of the devastation wrought by this lawless class, he said that whereas after the Revolution wealth was fairly evenly divided, to-day something like 50,000,000 people in the United States have so little property it can scarcely be called such any more than the shell of the snapping turtle is property to it. Owning not a square inch of soil and no other real property, they were really foreigners in the United States, and being trespassers could be chased off into the sea. As a result of the rule of the capitalist, 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 children, instead of going to school, were having their brains destroyed and bodies starved in capitalist factory bells. Barbarian annals never show anything so heartless and devastating as this eating up of children's lives. He discussed the degradation of women by capitalism and then showed the massacre of railroad workers, over 42,000 being killed and crippled in one year, or number equal to more than all the killed and wounded of both Confederate and Unionists at the awful

battle of Gettysburg. This is the carnage in only one industry. The total in steelworks, shops, powder mills, mines, etc., must be appalling. He next took up the death rate among the workers, showing it to be twice as great as among the capitalists. Then the anarchy of the strike. The numerous violations of the law and the using of troops to enable the traitorous law-violating railroads at Buffalo to massacre the workers who were the only ones trying to enforce the law. War, Anarchy, Treason in the industrial field in the United States and then abroad, the use of unemployed workmen as troops—meaningless, largely killed off with embalmed beef—to go out with murder-tools in their hands to assassinate Chinese and Filipinos and steal their property and government, and turn them into customers for our Bibles and beer—also stolen from the workmen of the United States. Capitalism is murder and its emblem is the sword. "The bullet is o-o, a messenger of peace," said Col. Turner in the Chicago strike, and the meek and lowly follower of the Lamb, Rev. Secretary Thompson, of the Board of Home Missions, says of the United States' cannon in the East: "The lips of these guns are the voice of God."

The speaker next took up the record of the two old parties as an illustration of the anarchy and treason of the capitalist class. Take the Democratic Party. During the Civil War when the great question was should the very framework of the republic be preserved, the Democratic Party was the tool not only directly of the rich slave holding anarchists of the South, but also indirectly and worse in the form of Copperheads in the North. While the South fought him in front, they stabbed Lincoln in the back. And in the South to-day they still pursue their reign of terror over the Southern wage-workers. In the fields and in the mills, they cut open the workers quivering back with the rawhide, they gather honest workers into convict pens, hunt the runaways with blood-hounds sell convicts white or black off the auction block like cattle, rot away their hair, eye-brows, teeth and flesh in the phosphate mines, consume their lives like a flame in the swamps, lynch the negro in great numbers for trivial offenses and burn him at the stake and gloat over relics of burnt flesh like ghouls; and when the worker tries to cast a ballot, he is met by the red shirt brigade and shot-guns. Tillman of South Carolina was brazen enough to declare on the floor of the U. S. Senate that no matter how good or useful the negro might be or become, they were determined he should not vote, and they didn't hesitate to use the shot-gun when necessary. Nearly all the Southern states now disfranchise the workingmen because he is a workingman, thus committing an act of high treason against the constitution of the U. S. Murder, the Red-Shirt, Anarchy and Treason are the platform of the Bryanite Democratic Party in the South to-day.

Take the Democratic Party all the Rocky Mountain states, and is it any better? Look at Idaho. There the standard Oil Co., holds a high carnival of crime and Gov. Steuneger, the Bryanite governor is their tool. A long reign of terror in the Coeur d'Alene region is capped by dynamite wrecking of buildings by the Standard Oil, 1000 miners for 6 months are tortured like the Union troops in an enclosure equal in horror to Libby and Andersonville; three terms of court go by, and they are denied the right of trial by jury, and finally, after some are driven insane and killed, the men are driven out of the State, General Merriam stating that it should be made a crime for men to belong to such a union or KINDRED organizations—i. e., the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A., a leader of which had been the most active in holding the men together against the company.

Is the Democratic party's record in New York City any better. Not a particle. Tammany was born in sin and conceived in iniquity. Its first great leader was Aaron Burr, the traitor and murderer. In later days it was run by Wood, by Kelley and Tweed, the notorious thief. Who is Croker? A plug-ugly, prizefighter, repeater, and criminal. Croker, whose right-hand man, Scannell, got off from trial for cold-blooded murder on the plea of insanity, and who did time, together with Croker in the Tombs. Croker, was tried for the murder of John McKenna, who according to the testimony of a number of witnesses before the coroner's jury, said with his dying breath "Dick Croker shot me," and Croker escaped from conviction by the hair's breadth of a divided jury, and the case has never been dismissed to this day. Such is the organization of criminals, who have been the agents to whom the holy Citizens Union has paid blackmail for the privilege of violating the law.

"If we turn to the Republican party, what do we find? During Strong's administration there was a certain Police Commissioner in New York City, and he advocated the equipping of police with a club so barbarous in its conception that the Commissioner of Patents had refused to grant a patent for it, saying that even the conception of such an instrument was a disgrace to a civilized community. Who was the man who recommended that needless club for strikers? The celebrated shooter-in-the-back, now President of the United States.

In Pennsylvania the Republican government is run by a man who is a forger, a libertine and a thief—Matt Quay, and he never dared sue for libel the Prohibition party that published his record broadcast, in black and white.

In Ohio we saw a candidate for President controlled by a syndicate through a mortgage over him of \$118,000 unpaid notes, and elected by wholesale corruption and wholesale terrorism of wage workers.

In Kentucky we see down-right assassination, the Democratic candidate Goebe being murdered by the Republican machine.

Speaking of love for the flag, at Harleton, Pa., we saw, under Republican rule, a body of innocent, unarmed men shot down like hogs in the public highway, and the murderous deputies pull down the two American flags they carried over their heads and trample them in the dust beneath their feet, and throughout

the length and breadth of the land came the approval of the New York "Sun's" cry: "Bravo! Well done, Sheriff Martin!"

In view of such a record no man who is honest, intelligent and not a traitor in his country can longer vote for either of these parties. Better cut off his arm.

Reverting to the Social Democracy he said:

The whole party through its whole history breathes the spirit of individualism, egotism, and anarchy. The S. L. P. with its orderly majority rule, with its various organs, whether speakers, editors, official papers, local organizations, made thoroughly subordinate to the whole organization, the Social Democracy found repugnant and obstructive to the plans of personal exploitation and glory. They wanted an organization that was not "narrow," they wanted a "broad" organization, that is, a loose, anarchistic one in which the individual, could move about and do as he personally pleased. Consequently we had Mr. Carey violating the party's regularly determined will and outright, anarchistically refusing to be bound by his own signed resignation placed in the hands of the party, when he was called up to resign public office both by Section Haverhill, Mass., and the National Executive Committee. He would not sacrifice his "freedom" and "personality" to such "tyranny." Holding therefore that he, one man, had more rights than all the rest of the party put together, and violating his pledge in true bourgeois fashion, it was nothing astonishing that he voted for a \$15,000 sanitary armory as that the wage-workers might be more easily robbed of their wealth and deprived of their freedom. It was only natural that his associates, the Kanagaroos, being individualists, bourgeois and finding their individual business as grocers, saloon-keepers, editors, shyster lawyers, labor fakirs, etc., hurt by the party, should though in the minority, want to control the mouth-piece of the whole party, its official English organ and stop the majority from speaking at all, from exercising free speech, and failing in that, should like good liberty-loving Anarchists, attempt by an armed felonious midnight assault aided by good Tammany believers in "personal liberty," to seize the party's official papers etc., which the party rank and file had said they shouldn't have. And it is not at all strange that among the Kanagaroos we should have found prominent anarchists and that Alexander Jones should preach the funeral sermon of Justus Schwab, the notorious compeer of John Most.

Debs, their great Chieftain, was also great on orations and a few years ago delivered an anniversary oration on the Chicago Anarchists. The Debocracy has always been a stamping ground for the Anarchist. Even in the days of the Railway Times one of the Debs' prominent contributors was Marie Louise, a famous associate of Emma Goldman. Later on Mrs. Lease, the Kansas Anarchist came out for Debs. In Indiana I found Louis Gozouli, a celebrated French anarchist, trying to organize the glass-workers, of that and other states into the Social Democracy. Throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Penn., he went spreading the rankest kind of anarchistic literature and fighting the S. L. P. Among the prominent men in the Debocracy for quite a while was a celebrated Chicago Anarchist and openly avowed Bryanite Quinn, who under the name "Father Garroche," was at the head of a great secret Anarchistic organization that I found had ramifications in the State of Texas when I visited that State. Everywhere they had the farmers—the individualistic bourgeois farmers—paying in their dollars to a secret oath-bound organization, which at a given signal was to rise and forcibly take possession of courthouses, etc. A great number of rifles had already been purchased, but the thing fizzled out and only a few leaders in San Antonio and elsewhere got enough money out of it to enlarge their individual freedom by starting stores, etc.

The poison in this organization was its denunciation of the ballot as a means of bettering the condition of the people. Such language was quite in keeping with Debs' own language—his celebrated telegram: "Save your money and buy a gun"; or his editorial in the "Railway Times," dated January 1, 1897, when he was preparing for the Social Democracy and begging the dynamite Rockefeller for aid: "The ballot, however much it has been eulogized, has been beaten to the earth by blood wrong from unrequited toil, and as a weapon cannot be relied upon to execute the will of the people while they are in industrial bondage," and again his words at the St. Louis gathering of labor fakirs called when the big strike of soft coal miners was on in 1897. Debs, then at the head of the Social Democracy, said to that convention: "Civil liberty is dead in America. I have said, and I say again for the last time, I have appealed to the courts for justice and shall appeal to them no more. . . . When the people are ready, and that day is not far off, my friends, there will be a spontaneous uprising, the supreme court will be abolished, Congress dispersed, and the sacred rights of American citizens and American freedom will be enthroned. I plead guilty to the charge of being radical. I only wish you would allow me to be more radical still. . . . The time will come to incite the populace. When this time comes you can depend on me. I will not stand in the rear and ask you to go ahead. I will be in front and say to you, 'Come on,' I shrink from that bloodshed, but if this is necessary to preserve liberty and our rights—in that event I will shed the last drop of blood that courses through my veins. . . . We have no longer a republic. . . . The less government the more liberty. The only perfect government is no government at all." [See the "Social Democrat" and the capitalist press of that time.] This is the quintessence of anarchist declarations, especially the last sentence.

Observe that Debs' Anarchist speech at St. Louis was wildly applauded and cheered to the echo by the whole assembly of fakirs, among whom were Ratchford, Mahon, Sovereign, etc. It fits in well with the language the labor "leaders," from Gompers up, utter at various times. Such language Mitchell

is using now towards the coal miners, telling them to win their struggle for the 8-hour day, by force, if they can't do it peacefully. Some of them at times claim openly to be Anarchists, and Anarchist Weisman, formerly president of the Bakers' Union, was once put in jail in San Francisco for an Anarchist dynamite conspiracy. Nor is it any accident that this Anarchist lunched with Moorevelt and now is on the Fusion Central Committee in this campaign. Birds of a feather flock together.

Is not the natural tendency of pure and simpledom to breed Anarchy? It is based on principles—"business," i.e., bourgeois, anarchistic principles—that tend to divide and set the workers at each other's throats, etc. It teaches them that government is not for them, that they cannot better their condition through the ballot. Isn't that exactly the Anarchist's position? And is it not also that of the capitalists? In fact, thitherto the trade union leaders have been the principal means relied on by the capitalist to practically disfranchise the workers, until he could get sufficient control to disfranchise them outright, through the legislature. Why don't they punish men who make utterances like Mitchell? Because they are in the pay of the capitalist and are doing him a good service. It is only like seeking like when the Social Democracy and the pure and simple stand by each other against the exposures of the S. L. P., and it is perfectly natural for the capitalist class to foster them both against our party.

The speaker closed with an able exposition of individual freedom under Socialism, where the workers surrender their individual wishes for a short workday, in order to produce enormous wealth with the Social machinery, and receiving it all—for all parasites have been abolished—live in comfort and civilization, with abundant leisure to develop a real, a high, and a manly individuality.

"SOCIALISTS FELL DOWN."

(Continued from page 1.)

ests. He acknowledged to the Justice that there was a deep seated class hatred between the workers and their exploiters. While the socialists pointed out the nature of the class struggle they had not created it, that, like anarchy, was a product of capitalism.

The Justice pondered a moment and said: "I cannot see anything reprehensible in the principles of your party or your method of teaching them. I cannot hold you. The case is dismissed."

Sperle hurried back to the place of meeting, George P. Herrschaff of Jersey City, who was the speaker of the evening, was holding forth in the rain to the crowd which still hung on. When Sperle appeared, the crowd wanted to hear from him. One old gentleman asked: "How did you make out?" "All right," replied Sperle. "Get up and tell us about it," said the old gentleman. The crowd echoed the request.

Sperle then related what had happened before the Justice. He told the crowd that the Constitution of the United States guaranteed the right of free speech and any attempt of its abridgment whether by a mob or by the police was a violation of Constitutional rights. At this point the rain came down in torrents and the meeting was adjourned. Two hundred copies of THE PEOPLE, and two hundred pamphlets were distributed. The crowd was eager to get them.

The next meeting will be held on Saturday, October 5.

THE REV. OSTEOPATH.

Is He the "Barber" for a Shoe Manufacturer?

WHEELING, Va., Oct. 3.—Rev. E. A. Bigelow, with headquarters at Chicago, hailing from Lincoln, Neb., and formerly a preacher of the Christian denomination in Galveston, Texas, and Houston, Texas, stood in a wagon last evening and expounded to the people "modern Socialism," as he called it.

The speaker arraigned the trusts and multi-millionaires, who, he said, were not giving the employees—the laborers their "just share" of the profits. A certain big manufacturer of shoes could well afford to pay the speaker a liberal salary as an advertising agent for his goods, as the speaker dilated for several minutes on the shoe manufacturer.

Bigelow has a resonant voice and has had much experience as an out-of-door speaker. Speaking frankly, his arguments appealed rather to the galleries, that is to say, they were pyrotechnical rather than logical, iconoclastic rather than constructive; they smacked not a little of the style of the political stump-speaker.

The speaker had a good stock of illustrative funny stories upon which he drew liberally to the amusement of the crowd. He also had a stock of pamphlets on "Socialism" which, though he sold them at 15 cents for bunches of five, the audience did not purchase at all liberally. A collection was taken up.

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PURSuing AFTER THEM.

LOUISVILLE (KY.) S. T. & L. A. SMITHING THE FAKIRS WITH THE EDGE OF THE SWORD.

Central Labor Union Charges That the Alliance is a "Union" Wrecker
L. A. 166 Issues a Challenge But the Fakirs Dare Not Accept It.

Workingmen of Louisville.—
The following challenge was sent by L. A. 166, Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, of Louisville, Ky., to the Central Labor Union, and was read at the meeting of the said C. L. U. held Sept. 22:
3314 Bank St., Louisville, Ky.
9-21-1901.

To the Delegates of Central Labor Union, Beck's Hall, Louisville, Ky.:
GENTLEMEN:—

The charge has frequently been made, we understand, by members of your body that the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is a labor union wrecker, that it has furnished seals to take the places of striking union men, and the same charge has been made in your official organ, the "Journal of Labor."

Now, we the members of Local No. 166, S. T. & L. A., write the members of your body, or any one or more members of it, to meet in public debate representatives of the S. T. & L. A. to make good your charges.

We the members of the S. T. & L. A. charge that your organization, with its old style and antiquated weapons, the label, the boycott, and the strike, even though it were not thoroughly corrupt, is impotent to accomplish any permanent material good for the working class. We further charge that your American Federation of Labor is thoroughly corrupt; that it is discredited mainly by labor fakirs and traitors to the working class; that you, national officers, not only supply seals, but boast of doing it; that your principal officers are not only political scabs but economic scabs as well; that many of your officers are embezzlers of funds belonging to the rank and file; that they have been and are guilty of obtaining money under false pretences; and in consideration of all these crimes and others, too numerous to mention, that your S. T. & L. A. has committed and still is committing against the working class as the "organized scabbery of the land."

We are prepared and ready to prove every one of these charges to be true, and we are prepared to prove every charge your members bring against our organization to be absolutely false.

Hoping your body may see its way clear to accept the challenge.

We are very truly yours,
Local No. 166, S. T. & L. A.

This challenge was declined at the said meeting of the C. L. U.:
Fellow Workingmen of Louisville:—
The fact that our challenge to the C. L. U. or any of its members to meet us in public debate and defend the American Federation of Labor and its officers against the charges we bring against it and them has not been accepted is proof that they know all the facts we allege against them are true.

Here are a few of the things they are guilty of:

The managers of the long-drawn-out cigarmakers strike collected strike funds to the amount of \$120,000. A Fight THEY KNEW THE STRIKE WAS LOST.

During this same strike the managers of it permitted 3,000 union men to seal against their 6,000 fellow cigarmakers who had been locked out and thrown on the street.

In the late strike in Pennsylvania of the stationary firemen's organization against the mine-owners, the United Mine Workers with John Mitchell at their head permitted members of their organization to scab against the striking stationary firemen and thus help the bosses break the strike.

When the local Iron Molders' Union of Chicago last spring went out on strike, Martin Fox, the president of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, ordered them to return to work at once, without investigation or trial of because of the strike, and, in the event of their failure to do so, threatened to supply their places with other union men.

When the employee of the National Cash Register Company of Dayton, O., went out on strike, or rather when the Company locked them out, and when they were pressing a boycott of the company urging their friends and, sympathizers to refuse to buy their goods, Mr. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and who claims to stand for labor's interests at all times, was carrying the advertisement of the National Cash Register Company, stating why that register should be bought in preference to any other. Is not this the conduct of a scab? re not all these acts the acts of scabs and typical of the Organized Scabbery?

Space forbids more than a partial enumeration of the crimes this scabby and criminal organization this counterfeited, this abortion of a labor movement, has committed against the working class.

But we want to mention one more characteristic achievement of your typical A. F. of L. labor fakir; and as it applies to the local field here will be of special interest.

You remember how strenuously James McGill, in his "Journal of Labor," fought the trusts and the Republican party during the last presidential election as "the party of the trusts and the oppressors of the working class."

What then do you think, fellow working men, of the acceptance by this same James McGill, President of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, of a full-page campaign document containing facts and arguments, including select quotations from the annual address or report of Samuel Gompers to show how prosperous the working class was under Republican rule, to show workingmen why they should vote the Republican ticket, and thus continue the rule of the party of the trusts? You will think he got paid for it. How much? Ask the campaign committee of the Republican

party. McGill may say it is none of your business how much he got.

McGill claimed that the Republican party was the party of the trusts; that the trusts oppress labor. Yet this man, the professed friend of labor, the president of the Kentucky State Federation of Labor, would sell space in his paper for a page article in support of this same Republican party, the supporter of trusts and oppressor of labor.

This is one of your typical labor fakirs, who while a friend (?) and a champion (?) of labor, lends his aid for money to those whom he calls the enemies of labor. Great champion of labor! Sleek fakir, who says he is not a "rainbow-chaser."

No he is a looker-out for things more substantial.

Press Committee, S. T. & L. A.
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.

Directory

Of Organizations Represented in Section New York, S. L. P.

General Committee meetings, second and fourth Saturday, 3 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

City Executive Committee meetings, first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

Office of Section New York at Daily People Building, 2 to 6 New Reade street.

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Assembly District Meetings.

First, Third and Fifth—Second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., at 275 Bleecker street.

Second and Fourth—Every first and third Thursday at 8 p. m., Excelsior Hall, 235 East Broadway.

Sixth and Tenth—Second and fourth Wednesday, 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 177 First avenue. Entrance on Eleventh street.

Eighth—Every Tuesday, 8 p. m., 233 East Broadway.

Seventh and Ninth—First and third Monday, 8 p. m., at Clark's Hall, n. w. cor. of Twenty-fifth street and Eighth avenue.

Twelfth—Every Wednesday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 235 East Broadway.

Eleventh and Thirteenth—second and fourth Friday, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 411 West Thirty-ninth street.

Fourteenth—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 177 First avenue.

Fifteenth and Seventeenth—First and third Friday, 8 p. m., O'Leary's, 25 Amsterdam avenue.

Sixteenth—Every Tuesday, 3 p. m., headquarters, 38 Avenue C.

Eighteenth—Second and fourth Monday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 291 Avenue B.

Nineteenth and Twenty-first—First and third Tuesday, 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.

Twentieth, 8 p. m., 2310 Broadway.

Twenty-first—First and third Monday, at 328 East Twenty-eighth street.

Twenty-third—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., at residence of E. Busson, 475 West 150th street.

Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth—Second and Fourth Thursday, 8 p. m., at Sherrane's, 850 Third avenue.

Twenty-fifth—First and third Friday, 8 p. m., at 143 Fifth avenue.

Twenty-sixth—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East Seventy-first street.

Twenty-eighth—Every Friday, headquarters, 242 East Eighth street.

Thirtieth—Second and fourth Tuesday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1706 First avenue.

Thirty-second and Thirty-third—Every Thursday, 8 p. m., headquarters, 184 East 114th street.

Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth—Every Friday in the month, at Club Rooms, 451 Wilks avenue, at 8 p. m.

Branch 8 (Bohemian)—First and third Wednesday, 8 p. m., Club Rooms, 414 East Seventy-first street.

Italian Branch No. 1—First, third and fifth Sunday in month, 3 p. m., 2063 First avenue.

Italian Branch No. 2—Every third Saturday, 8 p. m., at 71 McDougal street.

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Fifth—First and third Monday, 8 p. m., at residence of Freedman, 59 Lynch street.

THE FIGHT IN VIRGINIA.

E. L. F. Ticket and Important Campaign Documents.

For Governor:
HUGH D. MACFARLANE,
Roanoke.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
HUGH BOLTON,
Hampton.

For Attorney-General:
B. DORSEY DOWNEY,
Roanoke.

For Senate:
OTTO BLERSON,
of Richmond City.

H. ADOLPH MULLER,
of Henrico Co.

For House of Delegates from Henrico:
JOSEPH E. MADISON.

PLATFORM.

The platform, after stating the national position of the Party and the general monstrous conditions created by the Capitalist System, calls upon all the wage-workers of Virginia, and upon all other honest citizens, to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class-conscious body, aware of their rights as to put a summary end to the barbarous struggle of to-day by the abolition of the class and the substitution of the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present parasitic production, industrial anarchy and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by the modern factors of civilization. The platform then turns its face to the special local aspects with a special view to

FREE SPEECH AND SUFFRAGE.

In the following expressive terms: "Our hope for accomplishing this grand and glorious mission of working class emancipation lies in the wielding of a class-conscious ballot by the working class. Every impediment thrown in the way of access to the ballot-box is an attempt on the part of capitalism to rivet upon the worker more securely the chains of wage-slavery.

"The Socialist Labor Party therefore to-day stands, as always, for universal suffrage, and denounces as a crime projected against the working class the movement now on foot to curtail the right of suffrage by setting certain additional qualifications for its exercise. In view of the fact that the working class is not represented in the Constitutional Convention—very one of the hundred members composing said body being a representative of capitalistic interests—we urge the wage-workers of Virginia to be alert and watchful of the proceedings of the said Constitutional Convention, so as to be prepared to strike a blow at the proper moment against the reactionary schemes that are sure to emanate from the infamous coterie of capitalist politicians.

"We protest against any reduction of public school facilities, but demand extension of the same. We denounce the proposition for a division of school funds, and demand that said school funds be kept intact as at present.

"We are fully alive to the fact that the education of the working class depends almost solely upon our public school system and its strict enforcement. Out present capitalist system of production, with its continual demand for cheap labor, is by denying the father sufficient wages upon which to support his family decently, rapidly depriving the children of an opportunity to obtain an education, by forcing them into the workshops and factories in order that they may assist in supporting the home. In order to prevent the children of the working class, on reaching their majority, from being denied the right of franchise as the result of an educational qualification for voting (as proposed by members of the Constitutional Convention), the Socialist Labor Party of Virginia demands that all education be free and compulsory until the children reach the age of sixteen years, and that, where found necessary, assistance may be furnished by the State in order that civilization may be maintained and the future of the race preserved.

"The Socialist Labor Party in Virginia also denounces the present election laws of the State as being the invention of a ring of political knaves and as a means of robbing the class-conscious working-man of his ballot. We demand that this disgraceful law be wiped off the statute-book, and that in its stead there shall be enacted an election law which will guarantee to every citizen the fullest possible opportunity of casting his ballot and having it counted for that party for which he was cast. Under the operation of the present election law, a very large proportion of the working class is disfranchised by the reason of their having to be at their places in the mill or the workshop before the voting places are open on election day, and the polls are closed before their day's toil is completed. We therefore demand an election law containing the following provisions:

"1. The voting places to be open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"2. Every political party represented on the ballot to be entitled to a representative in the voting place.

"3. The complete voting ticket to be made public ten days before election day by the officials or officials whom the nominations for office are filed.

"4. The voting ticket to be rendered intelligible to every voter, by the names of candidates being printed under the names of the parties and that no

blem or picture representative of each party be printed under the party name on the voting ticket."

To the Platform is attached a declaration on Trades Unions.

ATTITUDE TOWARDS TRADES-UNIONISM.

TO THE WORKERS OF VIRGINIA: In view of the ignorance, incompetency, and brazen corruption of the leaders of the pure and simple trades union movement in Virginia, which condition is far from being confined to this State, but is much in evidence everywhere, because it is inherent in that type of organization, we call upon the working class to organize it, an independent class to organize into a bona fide trades union movement, which will protect the workers against the aggressions of capitalism and its henchmen—the labor fakirs.

As an instance in point, we direct the attention of those who are members of "trades unions," as well as those who are contemplating joining a "union," to the disgraceful spectacle that has recently been furnished by the Democratic gubernatorial primaries—one set of "trades union" leaders in the hire of Swanson, and the other set being oiled by Montague—both capitalist politicians, standing squarely antagonistic to working class interests. Read the circular entitled "Krausse's Record," written about the President of the Richmond Trade and Labor Council by the Secretary of the same body, and which we have deemed advisable to publish along with our platform, in proof of our assertions as to the rottenness of pure and simple trades unionism. The document is reprinted word for word from date line to signature. What can you expect to gain by belonging to organizations which tolerate such leadership? Cannot you see the labor fakir is a capitalist agent, whom you are supporting to your injury and the detriment of your class?

Then, fellow workers, refuse to give any longer your support to labor fakirism, which pure and simple trades unionism is hopelessly honeycombed with, and join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance, which is free from every influence that has rendered British and American "trades unionism" impotent and worthless. The Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance is an organization which will assist you in your battles against capitalism on the economic field, while by voting on every occasion for the political candidates of the Socialist Labor Party you will strike a blow for the abolition of that capitalistic system of society which makes possible the labor fakirs of the Mullens and Krausse strips.

CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE OF SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF VIRGINIA.

And also the following interesting documents that serve to nail the capitalist pretences of electoral and general purity:

ELECTIONS UNDER THE WALTON-PARKER LAW.

As a forcible illustration of the racial policy practiced in elections in Virginia by the aid of the present election law, and also in proof of the Socialist Labor Party's contention that the Democratic party lies when it declares that it does not desire to disfranchise the white workingman, we reproduce the official ballot used in Scott county, Virginia, in the presidential election of 1900.

According to the census of 1890, the white population of Scott county was 4,445, while the colored voting population numbered only 339, and the ratio of races was not materially changed since that census.

The plea offered in justification of the frauds practiced in elections by the Democratic party has been that cheating was necessary in order to "maintain Anglo-Saxon supremacy in government." Take notice, fellow workingmen, that in Scott county, where there are THIRTEEN WHITE VOTERS TO EACH NEGRO VOTE, the same dastardly trickery is resorted to by the knaves who control the election machinery. In consideration of the fact that the same element which is largely responsible for the frauds perpetrated in elections controls the Constitutional Convention which regulates suffrage in this State, what can you expect from the said Constitutional Convention but an ATTEMPTED DISFRANCHISEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS, REGARDLESS OF RACE?

Fellow workingmen your only salvation lies in striking at these capitalist political schemes by voting a working class ticket—the ticket of the Socialist Labor Party.

A SAMPLE OF LABOR FAKIRISM—KRAUSSE'S RECORD.

"A communication appears in this morning's 'Times' from Mr. John Krausse, in which he seeks to make it appear that Attorney-General Montague had done him an injustice as a workingman, in charging that he (Krausse) was first for him (Montague) and afterward turned to Mr. Swanson. This is in keeping with the methods of the Sanson people.

The original program was to have Mr. Krausse in Roanoke to-night, but there were facts and figures in Roanoke that Mr. Krausse concluded that he had better not run up against.

"When the campaign first opened Mr. Krausse went, in company with the Hon. E. C. Folkes, to Attorney-General Montague's office, and assured Attorney-General Montague of his sympathy and co-operation. WHEN MR. KRAUSSE DENIES THIS HE BREAKS THE TEN COMMANDMENTS. Two weeks after the resolution endorsing Attorney-General Montague had been adopted by the Central Trades and Labor Council, Mr. Krausse stood on the floor of the Council, in presence of myself and others, and declared that he was a Montague man, and that he did not object to resolutions because they endorsed Montague. BECAUSE HE WAS OPPOSED TO THE COUNCIL TAKING POLITICAL ACTION. Some weeks after

that, Krausse was a factor of political action, and offered a resolution endorsing Mr. Swanson.

I told Mr. Krausse that I HAD BEEN ASSURED TWO WEEKS PREVIOUS THAT I COULD GET MY OWN PRICE TO HAVE LIKE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

"Mr. Krausse was a Montague man until Mr. Swanson and Senator Martin opened headquarters at Murphy's Hotel and knocked the head out of the barrel; after this he took a sudden flop and became a MERE RUNNER FROM SWANSON'S ROOM TO THE PAVEMENT, CATCHING UP LABOR MEN AND TAKING THEM UP TO MR. SWANSON'S ROOM.

"Mr. Krausse dares not meet me and tell me that he does not take money for his services, for I CAN CITE HIM AN INSTANCE WHERE HE TOOK MONEY IN THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION ELECTION.

"If Mr. Krausse had not been President of the Central Trades and Labor Council, he would never have been known by Mr. Swanson. BUT HE HAS USED THE FACT THAT HE DID HAPPEN TO BE OUR PRESIDENTIAL INTERESTS.

"When Mr. Krausse admits that he was not present at the meeting that adopted the resolutions endorsing Attorney-General Montague, he deprives himself of the right to say by what vote it was adopted. His statements along this line, like all the rest, are absolutely false.

"It is remarkable that in Richmond, where Mr. Krausse boasts of so much influence, that Attorney-General Montague polled nearly two-thirds of the entire vote. Here was the place Mr. Krausse should have used his influence, and not seek the day before the election to prejudice the minds of the working people of Roanoke against Attorney-General Montague by publishing statements that are absolutely false. He ought to crawl in a hole and draw the hole in after him.

"Respectfully,"

"W. H. MULLEN,"

"Roanoke, Va., June 14th, 1901."

(A signed statement by)

The last page is taken in full with a reproduction of the official ballot used in Scott county and which illustrates to perfection the political chicanery and fakirism of the ruling capitalist powers in Virginia. That page cannot easily be reproduced except it be photographed. It is for inspection at this office. It tells its own tale at a glance.

ITINERANT FACTORIES.

New Method of Middle Class Labor Skinning.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Oct. 1.—The transient factory is to this section of the country not a new feature of middle class capitalism. Some time ago a knitting factory was established here. It remained in operation only a short while, when the promoter of the enterprise declared that he could not obtain sufficient help of the kind he wanted. Then he pulled stakes and took his knitting factory elsewhere. Shortly after his departure for other fields it was learned that the real reason for the shortage of help was the allegation that he did not pay the operatives living wages. Positive statements were made at that time by some of the girls employed there that some of them were paid only twenty-five and fifty cents for a week's work.

Now we have a new shift factory that seems to be built on the same lines. According to a responsible man the wages paid operatives are ridiculously low. He stated that for two weeks work in the shift factory one or more of the girls received the sum of sixteen cents.

The highest amount drawn by any operative, said this man, was three dollars—for two weeks' work. One of the girls received eighty-five cents for her labor, and another one dollar and forty-nine cents. The amounts paid the operatives ranged from sixteen cents to three dollars. This man also stated that when the girls applied for work they were not told how much they were to receive.

One of the girls employed in the factory said that it is very doubtful whether any of the operatives would show up for work after the next pay day. One of the girls, when she learned of the amounts received by some of the others, did not take the trouble to apply for her wages for the two weeks, but stated her intention of going elsewhere to look for work.

The factory people claim that it was understood at the outset that the operatives were to be paid only small wages while "learning," but there are many experienced hands among the operatives who are getting only "learning" wages.

These enterprises are fostered in a measure by the Business Men's Association, an organization that seeks to build up the city industrially in order that they may have a market for their goods. The local press helps by painting these prospective industries in glowing colors.

The experience of the workers is likely to make them fight shy of these itinerant factories in the future. And even the business men are demanding that better wages be paid in order that they may reap some benefit. The manager of the shift factory could not be located. It was said that he had gone over to Cape Charles shortly before the hands were paid off last Saturday.

When Andrew Carnegie donated to the City of New York \$5,000,000 of the millions he secured from labor, the capitalist press of this and other countries landed Andrew Carnegie to the skies. He was pointed out as the ideal steward of the riches conferred by providence. The capitalists are fond also of instantiating Carnegie as the typical captain of industry. Dick Croker has taken advantage of his laudation. The Squire has had the following placard put up in the elevated railway cars:

As Labor Fakir day becomes more and more of a stench in the nostrils of the intelligent workmen of America, it is seized on by the belated fakirs who cater to the labor fakirs, and try to protect them from the attacks of the S. L. P.

A kangaroo sheet boasts that "fifty or sixty" kangas delivered Labor Day speeches. And that's what the old-time fakir gives his new protector as a reward for faithful service. "Labor Day is worn out, give it to the fakirs," says the wise grafter.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

Strikes and rumors of strikes were the features in the news from the Field of Labor during the week ending Oct. 5.

Engels or Laselle observed somewhere that the exploiting, labor-fleeing class in a community does not dominate only in the sense of oppressing the bodies of the working class, but also dominates the minds of the workers in the sense of placing upon these the stamp of its own habits of thought of mental characteristics. Events in South Africa are furnishing an striking illustration of this interesting phenomenon, and they are thereby throwing valuable light upon quarters least expected, to wit, the conduct of "pure and simple" trade union labor leadership.

Since the war broke out the British have again and again been put to shameful rout, suffering heavily in wounded, captured and killed; and at each occasion they were being "two-and-two" Boer strategy, to wit, caught in a trap, laid by the pretense of fighting at a certain place, luring the British thither, and thus catching them on a fire-swept spot. Brilliant tho' the strategy is, it has become monotonous by its unvarying iteration. It should seem that any one, even though not trained in arms, who was caught once or twice by the same stratagem, would be apt to become wary, learn from experience; Not so with the British officers in command. Caught twice, they learned no thing; did not even learn from the third experience; walked blindly into the fourth; and, with the confidence of inexperience, have kept tumbling into the same trap spread out before them in the identical way with all the previous ones, and have been mowed down as when first entrapped. Surely such persevering in and total disregard of experience cannot be accidental; it denotes, it is a trait of character.

Now, turn to the conduct of "pure and simple" trade union labor leadership. What is seen there? The identical perseverance that characterizes the conduct of the British officers in South Africa. Labor revolt after labor revolt has rung itself against the trenches of capitalism, and has each time been crushed and crushed by the identical capitalist strategy. Indeed, as monotonously identical as the Boer traps are, are also the capitalist traps into which the working class has fallen, and been routed under "pure and simple" trade union leadership with the regularity of clock work. The illusion of holding the interests of the Working Class to be identical with those of the Capitalist Class, the blindness to the fact that the Labor Movement is essentially a political question, the resulting principle of leaving the political power with the Capitalist Class or of even deliberately placing that decisive and deciding power into capitalist hands—these are the lures with which "pure and simple" trade unionism continues to be lured to successive massacres.

Such pervasiveness in stupidity, such utter disregard of experience on the part of the old style, or "pure and simple," or British trade unionism in its struggles with the Capitalist Class was a mystery, puzzling to the observer. The task of the canon in the Transvaal is dispelling the mystery. One now understands how the thing comes about.

Pure and simple trade unionism, as often shown in these columns, is the legitimate child of England. Strained through the loins of British conditions, the "pure and simple" mind carries the stamp of the habits of thought and of the mental characteristics of its exploiting and dominant British class. Important features of these characteristics are now being heralded to the world from the military field of battle by the hoarse roar of the cannon in the Transvaal, and thus light, valuable, inestimable light is thrown upon the conduct of "pure and simple" on the economic field of struggle.

On the heels of defeats at San Francisco and New Orleans came the strike of the Boston expressmen, which was going to "paralyze transportation." Having like the British trusts at the beginning of the Boer war are these trusts of the pure and simple. Among the strikes of the week may be mentioned the strike of the street railway men of Pensacola, Fla., and the same class of workers in Scranton, Pa., and Nashville, Tenn. Telephone linemen in Chicago, Cincinnati, and New Orleans; carpenters at Jamaica, L. I., 100 masons at Pullman Ill., boiler-makers and blacksmiths in various concerns in Chicago. Mines at Shamokin, Scranton, Pa., and Knoxville, Tenn.

Strikes that collapsed were: Boston expressmen; Chicago elevated railroad employees; blacksmiths and boiler makers in P. & R. locomotive plant at Reading, San Francisco teamsters and water front workers after struggling since July 21. Strikes threatened: Chicago street railway men, Fall River, cotton operatives, Sharon, Pa., blast furnace men and numerous smaller ones all over the country.

An echo from the steel strike shows that with all mills in full operation 1,000 steel workers are still out.

In Liege Belgium, 10,000 coal miners are on strike.

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THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

HOW THE ARID LANDS ARE BEING STOLEN.

The Desert Land Act An Aid to Fraud and Monopoly—Methods by Which Enormous Holdings are Built Up—Perjury At a Premium.

HELENA, Mont., Oct. 6.—As the desert law now stands any citizen of the United States can take up 320 acres of arid land by making a deposit at the time of filing of twenty-five cents per acre and paying \$1 an acre more when title passes from the government. The law requires that before securing title the settler shall prove the ownership of sufficient water to irrigate this entire tract of land; shall prove that he has expended at least \$1 per acre per year in improving the land, and that he has actually irrigated within three years from the time of filing every legal sub-division of his claim. The proof of irrigation is the actual ownership of water, the construction of the necessary canals and ditches and the presence of water upon the land in sufficient quantities to produce a crop, as shown by the testimony of witnesses.

To honestly carry out, the requirements imposed by the law a man must have an unquestioned water right to sufficient volume, and as experience has proved, make an expenditure of at least \$10 an acre to put this water upon the land in sufficient quantities to raise a crop of some kind which would not otherwise have grown upon his claim. It is a notorious fact that thousands of desert claims are filed where there is no possibility of securing the necessary water. It is an equally notorious fact that the law is used in nearly every instance to prevent others from settling upon the land, to secure monopoly of live stock ranges or to monopolize water holes and water fronts in such a way as to prevent others from using the public range in that vicinity.

The manner in which many of the final proofs are made upon these desert claims is almost incredible. In numerous instances no attempt is made to water the land at all, the principal effort being expended in the securing of witnesses who will swear to a statement of alleged facts required by the land office before patent issues. To ease the conscience of some of these witnesses men have been known to take a pail of water and in their presence pour it upon the land so the statement can be made that they have seen water running upon the claim. The building of ditches sworn to in the final proof generally means the ploughing of single furrows across each forty acres, so as to comply with the law in regard to each legal sub-division, a forty being the smallest tract recognized in the surveys of the public land.

In other well-known and now populous valleys of Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Arizona, and in fact all the arid states, enough water to irrigate forty acres has been used to claim title to thousands of acres. Each claim has been proved upon the use of this tiny stream being diverted from one claim to another in succession, as demanded by the witnesses who were to swear as to the reclamation of the land. It may be stated without exaggeration that nearly all of the large land holdings or ranches in the arid west have been built up by fraudulent use of the desert land act. In the first few years of its operation each claimant was allowed 640 acres, and under this law great valleys and plains were absorbed by individuals and corporations, who employed people to use their desert land rights all for the benefit of the single establishment. The amount of land which can be taken under the desert land law has since been reduced to 320 acres, but the same method is still being pursued in monopolizing the ranges and fraudulently acquiring title to the public domain.

Many of the men who have availed themselves of these possibilities are of high standing, and who would indignantly resent the idea that they were dishonest in any particular. It has become the custom for a man who desired to secure a lot of land to let it be understood that such land was worth so much per acre to him as soon as title could be conveyed. The result of such an announcement is to bring in a lot of irresponsible people, who file upon the tract which the rancher desires to secure, borrow from him the money to prove up, and after this title is completely conveyed the land for a small consideration above the indebtedness to the man desiring the large land holding. The existence of land laws which can be evaded by a form of perjury apparently regarded as legitimate has a generally deteriorating effect upon the public morals.

It has come to such a pass that few men hesitate to strain their consciences to cover a government land transaction. This perjury is open, avowed and notorious. When the land office attempts to investigate a claim to title before title is allowed to pass the investigation does not seem to produce any real results. For apparently any number of witnesses can be secured who will swear to an unlimited number of falsehoods when a government land transaction is to be made.

THIS IS ANARCHY.

Workmen Compelled to Choose Between Factory or Jail.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 4.—The war on alleged "vagrants" cigarmaker strikers, initiated here some months since by the manufacturers and their allies the Organized Scabbery of the International Union is on its full force. Hundreds of strikers have been arrested and had the alternative of spending thirty days in jail or going to work in the factories. Most of them choose the latter. Cafes and resorts are raided in the most high-handed manner, but public sentiment is with any method, no matter how violent, to make strikers work and save the cigar business. Many strikers are sullen. The police force has been doubled about the cigar factories at night to prevent arson. The tradesmen and real estate holders are all in sympathy with the rioters, fearing that if the strike continues the value of real estate will go down and business will be killed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth Railway, which heretofore has been operated by local owners, to-day passed into the hands of Comstock Bros., of Detroit. It will be changed to standard gauge, and operated by electricity. The road now ends at Georgetown, forty-five miles from Cincinnati. It will be extended to Ripley, at once, and later to Portsmouth, Ironton, and other points. A. W. Comstock will succeed Ralph Peters as President of the road. Engineers and firemen will be displaced.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

New Incorporations, consolidations, mergers and increases of capital started in with a rush during the first week of this month.

A \$100,000,000 plow combination was effected at Chicago. Thirty plow manufacturers joining issues. It will be known as the American Plow Company. The second largest plow concern in the country, the Moline Plow Company, refused to join. Terms evidently not suitable.

Operations involving less than a million dollars are not worthy of notice nowadays. So we omit all such, of which there were many.

The breweries in the Lehigh Valley outside of Easton have consolidated with capital, \$4,000,000. Six breweries in Louisville, Ky., combined capital \$2,000,000.

Telephone combination is advancing rapidly. The Consolidated Telephone Company, of Pennsylvania, has taken over all the "Independent" lines in the vicinity of Allentown, \$10,000,000 capitalization. The Bell Company has bought out the Virginia Long Distance Company and the consolidated lines throughout the State. All the independent lines of West Virginia have been consolidated.

The New Jersey Zinc Company has given a first mortgage of \$10,000,000 to secure an issue of bonds.

The Pittsburg & Buffalo Coal Company will open six new mines. \$1,500,000 will be invested.

A company was chartered in Pittsburg to take over the principal stone and limestone industries of Pennsylvania, capital \$6,000,000. A company to develop Texas copper mines was organized at Houston, capital \$2,000,000.

At Massena, N. Y., the St. Lawrence Power Company, capitalized at \$6,000,000, with a capacity of 75,000 horse power, will be one of the largest power producers in the country.

Movements of American capital abroad shows that the foreign capitalists have good reason to fear the American invasion.

A Cincinnati firm has a big order for lathes from the Spanish government. An American firm is to build a street railway at Bournemouth, England. The American Locomotive Company has a contract for fourteen engines for South Africa. An American company is building a plant in London to equip cars in Europe. They now have orders for five hundred cars. Denmark is after a loan of \$5,000,000 which it is expected will be floated in this country. It is reported that Japan is about to procure a loan of 50,000,000 yen, equal to \$25,000,000 in gold, in the United States.

Senator W. A. Clark of Montana will open at once in Big Horn County, Wyoming, one of the largest coal mining camps in the west. He has obtained 5,000 acres of coal lands, twelve mines will be opened. He will build a railroad to connect his camp with the Burlington Road at Cody City.

The El Paso, Phoenix & Southern Railway has been incorporated to build a 500 mile road through Arizona, capital \$10,000,000.

Evidently there is to be more big armor plate contracts given out by the government. The Steel Trust is to expend \$4,000,000 on its armor plants. The trust has purchased from Tennessee Coal & Iron 9,000 tons of pig iron. This is the first time the trust has been unable to supply its own needs.

The United States Steel Corporation has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent. on its preferred stock and 1 per cent. on its common.

The United States Steel Corporation reports for the six months ended September 30:

Net earnings.....\$54,954,871
Less sinking fund.....7,059,705

Balance.....\$47,895,166
Interest on bonds.....7,600,000

Balance.....\$50,295,166
First quarter's dividends.....18,957,028
Second quarter's dividends 14,011,896

Total dividends.....\$27,968,424

Surplus.....\$12,326,742

This final balance is held subject to surplus or new construction according as the board of directors may decide at the end of the year.

The dividend disbursements for Industrial corporations payable October 1, to \$20,707,547, making the total distribution of profits in this class of companies for the year to date \$20,756,705. The table by months follows:

January.....\$29,915,740
February.....11,460,930
March.....28,167,030

April.....24,918,860
May.....9,838,320
June.....23,100,880

July.....23,804,060
August.....16,523,754
September.....19,480,054

October to date.....20,707,547

Total, ten months.....\$200,756,705

THIS IS ANARCHY.

Workmen Compelled to Choose Between Factory or Jail.

TAMPA, Fla., Oct. 4.—The war on alleged "vagrants" cigarmaker strikers, initiated here some months since by the manufacturers and their allies the Organized Scabbery of the International Union is on its full force. Hundreds of strikers have been arrested and had the alternative of spending thirty days in jail or going to work in the factories. Most of them choose the latter. Cafes and resorts are raided in the most high-handed manner, but public sentiment is with any method, no matter how violent, to make strikers work and save the cigar business. Many strikers are sullen. The police force has been doubled about the cigar factories at night to prevent arson. The tradesmen and real estate holders are all in sympathy with the rioters, fearing that if the strike continues the value of real estate will go down and business will be killed.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 2.—The Cincinnati, Georgetown and Portsmouth Railway, which heretofore has been operated by local owners, to-day passed into the hands of Comstock Bros., of Detroit. It will be changed to standard gauge, and operated by electricity. The road now ends at Georgetown, forty-five miles from Cincinnati. It will be extended to Ripley, at once, and later to Portsmouth, Ironton, and other points. A. W. Comstock will succeed Ralph Peters as President of the road. Engineers and firemen will be displaced.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

Trades & Societies' Directory.

SECTION ESSEX COUNTY, S. L. P. The County Committee, representing the Section meets every Sunday, 10 a. m. in hall of Essex County Socialist Club, 78 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J. 495

SECTION AKRON, OHIO, S. L. P. meets every first and third Sunday, at 2 p. m., at Kramer's Hall, 107 S. Howard st. Organizer, J. Koplin, 307 Birtges st. 498

THE NEW JERSEY STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. meets 1st Thursday of the month, 8 p. m., at 78 Springfield ave., Newark. Cor. Sec. Louis Cohen, 10 Everett st., East Orange, N. J. Fin. Sec. A. P. Wittol, 80 Peshine ave., Newark, N. J. 499

WAITERS' ALLIANCE "LIBERTY." No. 19, S. T. & L. A. Office 257 E. Houston st. Telephone call, 2321. Spring. Meets every Thursday, 8 p. m. 498

NEW YORK MACHINISTS' LOCAL 274, S. T. & L. A. meets every 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 8 p. m., at 2 to 4 New Reade street. Secretary, K. Wallberg. 408

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1898..... 2,068
In 1899..... 21,167
In 1900..... 86,564
In 1901..... 34,191



Sadness, ennui, regret, despair, are sorrows of brief duration, which never take root in the heart, and experience always proves the falsity of the feeling of bitterness which makes us look upon our suffering as everlasting.

J. J. ROUSSEAU.

ANOTHER "DAILY PEOPLE LIE."

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung," German organ of the Kangaroo Social Democracy, published on the 2d inst a report of the police outrage committed the day before in West Hoboken, N. J., against a Socialist Labor Party open air meeting, and closed the report in the following jubilant strain:

"A large part of the audience applauded the conduct of the Police."

To all careful followers of events in the country, especially in this city, such a report would be nothing strange, on the contrary, it would seem perfectly natural from such a source. But even to the careful observer an important fact, connected with the "Volkszeitung's" glee, may have escaped notice. For the benefit of all, careful as well as casual observers, that fact should be pointed out, to wit, the above passage occurred on the morning of October 2 in only one other paper. And what paper was that? The "New York Sun."

The picture thus presented is beautiful in its completeness.

What did happen at the West Hoboken meeting will be found elsewhere in this issue. The Police did break up the meeting, and arrest the Socialist Labor Party speakers; but the conduct of the Police was not the subject of applause by "a large part of the audience." It was the subject of applause by the handful of toughs that the Police brought along with them; while the audience itself cheered the Socialist Labor Party, an act that the Police resented by raising their clubs and going so far in their misdeeds as to threaten a woman present with a "fanning." If she continued showing sympathy for the Socialists, and did so "go long."

Of course the "Sun"—the brutal defender of wholesale rapine upon the Working Class, the brutal outrager of all feeling of humanity, the present obscene scourge of all time-honored principles of civic freedom—rejoiced at the West Hoboken Police brutality. It rejoiced because the act was brutal in itself; it doubly rejoiced because the act was a transgression against Socialism, that is to say, against the Working Class. So great was its joy that it indulged in its usual mendacity: suppressed information upon the indignation of the crowd, thereby suppressed information upon the widening public sentiment against Anarchy, and it manufactured a public sentiment in the audience in favor of Anarchy. None wonders at such conduct. Nothing else is expected from it, except by the least informed.

But how many as yet fail to see the connection, intimate connection, between the "Upstairs" Anarchy of the "Sun" capitalists, and the Anarchy of the "Belowstairs" Kangaroo Social Democracy! The incident in question must go far to enlighten the hitherto superficial observer. Whether the "Sun" furnished the lie to the "Volkszeitung," or the "Volkszeitung" to the "Sun," it matters not. Through the happy blundering of somebody in one of the two offices, the secret leaps out of the bag. It is such over-leaps that generally lead to the discovery of the criminal in hiding, and that bring him to the gallows or the long-term imprisonment at hard labor. The recurrence of the "Sun" lie, glorifying Anarchy in West Hoboken, in the columns of the "Volkszeitung" exclusively proves what has been otherwise amply proven, to wit, the mental place that the Kangaroo Social Democracy fills in the household of Capitalist Anarchy; on the other hand, the recurrence of the "Volkszeitung" lie, glorifying Anarchy in West Hoboken, in the columns of the "Sun" exclusively demonstrates that the "Unwashed" Anarchists, who, when alive, as at the "Volkszeitung" council board,

and when dead, are funeralorated over by "Volkszeitung" Editors, are among the nasty pets of Capitalist Anarchy.

Of course, to the one and the other Socialism is a thorn in the flesh. We knew this, knowing their subterranean oneness. Now others know it too.

[N.B.—Copy of the "Volkszeitung" and copy of the "Sun" of October 2, containing, to the exclusion of all other papers, the peculiar lie above quoted, are in this office for the inspection of the Doubting Thomas.]

PARKHURST PILLS.

The Rev. Chas. H. Parkhurst, well known to fame as one of the quacks who is practicing upon the patient body of society, has come out with a new patent medicine for the ills with which the social system, on which he fattens and batters, is afflicted. Before commencing on the nostrum, it will be fair to allow the Rev. Quack himself the floor to introduce his stuff. Says he:

"I do not defend anarchy, and I do not criticize wealth, but I urge that it is simply the Christian obligation resting upon men of considerable means that they should refrain from so advertising the enormity of their accumulations as to accentuate in the mind of the poor man the poverty of his own condition."

Evidently, the pill-box containing the Parkhurst pills is labeled "Hypocrisy." The Rev. Parkhurst has not a word to say on "the Christian obligation" not to steal. "The Christian obligation," according to him, is merely to "refrain from advertising the enormity" of the stolen goods; in other words, to put on the appearances common to all "fences" of seeming poor, and yet quietly, unostentatiously, slyly enjoy the luxuries of the affluence they have purloined.

The capitalist system is founded upon the plunder of the working class. Were not the workers plundered, the idlers, or capitalists, would have no "enormities of accumulations" to either advertise or refrain from advertising. The means that the idle class adopts to plunder is the capitalist system: the private ownership of the tools needed to work with puts the capitalist in a position to place before the workers the alternative, Starve or Submit to Being Plundered. Still untutored as to the fact that there is another alternative; still kept with the blinkers on that deprive them from perceiving that the case is not:

"Starve, or Submit to Being Plundered," but:

"Submit to Being Plundered, Starve or Kick the Capitalist System Overboard!"

the workers, rather than starve, submit to being plundered, and do so by themselves deliberately placing the club of oppression—the Public Powers—in the hands of the plunderer. No wonder that under such conditions, positive "enormities of accumulation" fall into the hands of the plunderers.

In face of these facts society divides into three sets:

One set, the set in power, the Belshazzars, blind with the wine of fruition, hold theirs to be a God-ordained social system, meant for all time, and proof against all shocks. These care not who knows that orgies they hold; they care not whether they thereby furnish a gauge to the depth and breadth of the enormity of their accumulation;—Buddler-Martin balls and Seelye suppers are the ostentatious manifestations of such a frame of mind.

Another set, the Socialist Labor Party men, is too well grounded to believe in impossibilities and too moral to desire a perpetuation of wrong. It knows that the reign of capitalism can not last. It preaches the reason why; and it thereby lays the foundation for the future social order.

In between these two is a third set. It is made up of a rabble-roust of apologists for capitalism. These deal in suaves and flatters. The latest nostrum produced by this camp and the nostrum that most completely characterizes its make-up, is that furnished by Dr. Parkhurst. Dull beyond measure must be he who imagines that the awakening plundered Working Class will cease to feel plundered when the plunderers shall cease to "advertise the enormity of their accumulations!"

Close upon the heels of the attempt of the capitalist press, parsons and politicians to fish in the waters, that Czolgoz's pistol shots troubled, follows the attempt in the same direction of the scrawny crew of labor fakirs. And it is natural. What else are these gentry but a caricature of capitalist vices, the menials of the capitalist class?

The candle-bearers of the Capitalist Class, bedecked with the high canonicals of Capitalism, started a howl against Socialism, and thus the nation saw the spectacle of Capitalism, the breath in whose nostrils is a reckless disregard for human life, the life of the Working Class, seek to cover up its own blood-stained tracks by the standard of blood-stained tracks to the Socialist Labor Party, the only political organization in the land the inspiring principle of whose existence is respect for human

life. This comedy took place in the upper circles of Capitalism.

As always when masters make merry in the parlor, the menials imitate them below stairs. The labor fakirs essayed the same thing. They, the promoters of a system of Unionism, which, being deprived of an intelligent comprehension of the Labor Question, results regularly in deeds of violence: the smashing of machines, the waylaying of non-"Union men," the dealing of paragon and worse things to them, blows, shots, etc., etc., of which the ill-starred rank and file has always to bear the consequences,—they, these labor fakirs, also joined their upstairs masters. Of this comedy below stairs, the notorious Syracuse, N. Y., "Labor (sic) World (sic)" gives an illustration that deserves to be placed on record. In its issue of September 27, that paper contains an article of which the following is a choice passage:

"We believe that Czolgoz was but a tool of others of superior intelligence who fired his brain with the idea that he was doing a noble deed in killing the President of the Republic. These exponents of hate and discontent are too cunning to get themselves into difficulty with the law, but by their rabid rantings inflame the minds of ignorant followers until they are ready to commit any crime."

In many cases these apostles of the doctrine of hate and antagonism to law and order masquerade under the cloak of organized labor, but their disguise is easily penetrated. In fact, their warfare is also directed against trades unions, for the reason that the unions will have nothing whatever to do with them or their false theories.

"Unfortunately for Syracuse and organized labor, there are many of these dangerous disturbers and disrupters in our city, and although they call themselves Socialists and belong to trades unions, they are in reality Anarchists and merely retain membership in the unions to facilitate the work of disrupting them."

"These contemptible allies of the union-hating employees are cunning enough not to rejoice openly over the assassination of the President, but we have no doubt that among themselves they applaud the deed of their brother fanatic, Czolgoz, and in the event of the latter's execution they will undoubtedly consider him a martyr and worship him as such."

"The unions to which such reptiles belong should rid themselves of these degenerates as soon as possible, not only for the benefit of organized labor, but out of regard for humanity at large."

Who does not here detect the penny-whistle "below stairs" whine of the kicked dog, echoing the "above stairs" roar of his likewise kicked master, one touch of the S. L. P. kick having made the whole household kin?

CROKER'S REPORTEE.

Nay, an thou't mouth,
I'll rant as well as thou.

It is not for naught that the whole pack of the Republican press of this city has been beside itself with rage since Tammany's choice for Mayor—the "respectable," the "elite," the "choice," the "wealthy," the "reformer" Edward M. Shepard—was made known. The nomination of Shepard was a brilliant, squelching political repartee to the supposedly invulnerable nomination of Seth Low.

Four years ago, in that memorable, the first Mayoralty contest of the then newly created Greater New York, Shepard and Low stood together. In that campaign the idle, labor-fleeing and, as a result, corruptly criminal Capitalist Class split up into three—that was one more fraction than usual. Besides the regulation Republican and the regulation Democratic, or Tammany, crowds with their respective standard bearers, there sprang up a third band. These called themselves variously "Citizens' Union," "Reformers," "Good Government forces"; their correct name was the Hypocrites. Republicans and Democrats made no bones of what they were there for—SPOILS. Otherwise the Hypocrites. Despite the obvious fact that Tammany could not extort bush-moneys from them unless they were themselves committing acts against the Working Class that needed hushing, they struck the attitude of governmental purists. In order to bolster up this false pretense, they conjured up a set of "principles" in which absurdity vied with fraud for the upphand. One of these principles was that "Municipal elections have nothing to do with politics and should be conducted on non-partisan lines." Upon these "principles" and their "sub-principles" Seth Low, the Republican, set up himself as the mayoralty candidate of the city purifiers, and Edward M. Shepard, the Democrat, took the stump for him. Low denounced the Platt machine as unimpeachable; Shepard denounced Tammany as "utterly unfit"; and both whooped it up for a "non-partisan" Mayor. Enough people failed to be taken in by that particular contention; Tammany won out.

But the Hypocrites did not lose hope. Low's vote plus the vote of the Republican candidate exceeded that of Tammany. With this fact as a supposed asset, the Hypocrites made themselves ready for another dash to political jobs. But they also determined to profit by experience. Accordingly they managed to get for the Republican Low the Republican nomination, and they threw over

that ugly fact the cloak of a "nomination" by the revamped Citizens' Union. Seth Low, the four year ago "non-partisan," "anti-boss" candidate for Mayor of the Labor fleecers thus stepped up once more this year before the public as a mayoralty candidate.

If the figure of Seth Low as an intellectual and moral leader in government reform was a farce four years ago, this year, when, for the sake of votes he openly makes common cause with a political machine, the farce is all the more transparent. But transparent though farces may be, they are apt to take in the unguarded, unless exposed. Croker's method was masterly. Against the "purifier" of four years ago he set up the "purifier's first lieutenant, himself a more distinguished man than Low. By answering "Low" with "Shepard" Croker stripped the former of his mask. The contest, as far as the regulation old parties are concerned has by this more fact been brought down to the regulation old fight for spoils. While this emphasizes the fact of what Tammany is, it virtually settles the issue. The odds are in favor of Tammany in a clear fight of this nature.

A repartee is a smart, sharp rejoinder that turns aside a thrust; and buries the steel in the adversary's breast. Its power depends upon its brilliancy; its brilliancy upon its terseness; its terseness upon its soundness. Croker's repartee combines all these excellencies, and places it in the foremost ranks of its kind.

No wonder the Seth Low press is demented with rage.

A CHANCE MUFFED.

Mr. Edward Bernstein has missed his chance. Tho' the capitalist press—that has been expecting from him the complete scuttling of the Militant Socialist Movement, in Germany to begin with, by luring it into the bogs of bourgeois "reform"—tries to keep a stiff upper lip and is placing upon his sorry intellectual and moral brow all sorts of praiseworthy garlands, it is not hard to perceive that that press is thoroughly disappointed, disgusted, and even sick in the stomach. This "hero" has turned out a hootling owl; the mountain of the capitalist press, after months upon months of travail, has brought forth only a very ridiculous mouse. No wonder the watchmen on the capitalist towers are "down in the mouth." And well may they be. There hero muffed his chance. Oh, how he muffed it! And what a chance!

When Bernstein and his "theories" were being torn to tatters at the Leubbeck national convention of the German Social Democracy, his cue was to turn upon his critics and hold in substance the following language:

Gentlemen: Be fair, be honest. You assail me for my book and my contents; you cudgel me for my theories, spoken and written. Is that fair? You know it is not. Among those of you, who swagger into the lists to pluck me, is Karl Kautsky. Now, then, gentlemen, after you boil down all my theories, what is left of them, but the essence of the notorious "Kautsky Resolutions"? Those resolutions expressly say that a capitalist Government can be impartial in the conflicts between the Working Class and the Capitalist Class. Drop all verbiage and filigree from my utterances and writings, do they go further or say more? Surely not! That's all I claim. Why, then, do you go for me, and leave him untouched? True enough, like a naughty boy and not over brave, he has tried to throw the blame upon others, and the "others" have been having a sort of game of tennis, with the "Resolutions" as the ball. But the fact remains that he introduced them and spoke for them. You know that. And you also know that his conduct on that occasion commits you to the abandonment of the practical application of the Class Struggle in the tactics of the Party—just what I recommend; nothing more. What is the difference between him and, for that matter, you, his supporters, on the one hand, and me, on the other? Is there any essential difference? I pause for a reply. (Silence reigns in the convention.) And yet there is a difference. The difference is in my favor. What does it matter how one theorizes, if he does not practice? Volumes of essays on the Class Struggle would not be worth a pinch of snuff if not followed up with a line of practice. Now, all I did was to theorize against the class struggle; he (and you his backers) have practiced the thing, are practicing it now in this very convention, as your order of business shows, which is loaded with bourgeois issues. Now, gentlemen, cease palavering; be honest.

Had he had moral stamina to take this ground, Edward Bernstein, "the most intelligent head of the German Social Democracy," as the international capitalist press styles him, would have earned the further appellation of "a nerveful servitor of Capitalism," and been proportionally admired and fed. Instead, he succumbed. As it is, he is now despised. As it frequently happens with apostates, who quail before that which in their hearts they respect, Bernstein quailed before the majesty of Militant Socialism, that in spirit hovers in this generation even over the gatherings of its outspoken foes. No wonder he muffed his chance.

"Union printers generally have as yet failed to realize the truth pointed out by President Lynch that the chief cause of depression in the printing trades, is the enormous increase in the price of paper, which has had the effect of reducing the size of newspapers and less-

ening the volume of printed matter throughout the country, and that this state of affairs is directly chargeable to the Paper Trust."

The above is a brilliant gem of economic truth which shines in the report of the delegate of No. 6, to the forty-seventh annual rag-mangling of the International Typographical Union. This "truth" ranks with another discovery of Big Six: that printers out of work make good farmers.

The Boer leaders have decided not to send a deputation to Washington to ask for intervention. It would be folly for them to expect any change of policy so far as this country is concerned. The South African war offers too good a field for American capitalism. The British army needs all kinds of supplies and this country is doing a large share of the supplying. For that reason "we" shall continue to keep "our" hands off.

The Boers are doing so well that "we" cannot believe that they ever seriously contemplated asking American intervention. When the British commissary treasury becomes exhausted "we" might entertain an intervention appeal from brother "Ed VII."

If some time in the sweet bye and bye Socialist Judges were to send capitalist political speakers to the workhouse for speaking on the street, what a howl there would be! And yet it would only be returning tit for tat. But we shall be satisfied to set them to work outside of a workhouse.

With S.L.P. speakers arrested all over the country for expounding the doctrine of the class struggle, the arrests fittingly illustrate the theory. If this keeps on the unarrested S.L.P. speaker will feel like the unfortunate who wasn't around on July 10, 1890. So just keep at it, Messieurs Capitalists, for we can stand a bit of persecution. But we are not going to forget it.

The Woman's Health Protective Association have come out for Seth Low as an ideal candidate for Mayor. Their campaign cry is "No spoiling."

In commenting Seth Low Mrs. James Scrimgeour said: "Seth Low is as interested in spitting on the floor and in clean streets as we are."

These crusaders, be it observed, are only interested in public health, to the extent of safe-guarding their class against the infection of disease from the workers. The working class by reason of long hours, unsanitary shops and "houses" poor food, etc., is susceptible to that dreaded scourge, consumption. The Woman's Health Protective Association is no more ridiculous than the rest of the Lowites.

Another "Mr." Hall was found to be a woman dressed in man's clothes. The Halls seem to be quite fond of appearing in disguise. Perhaps Tammany Hall is an organization of Goo Goo in disguise.

Political and Economic.

The below is a fac-simile of the advertisement of a certain store (which we care not to advertise, and for which reason shall remain nameless), published in West Gardner, Mass.:

A. B. C. STORE.

Now in this hour of mourning,
when all hearts are sorely afflicted,
it behooves every American to:
honor and commemorate the name
of our late departed President,
All things must be sombre, and
the fall style will be in line with
other requisites.

Black Will Reign Supreme
throughout the season, and we are
adequately prepared to meet all demands.

We have received Special Orders
of Black Waists, in rich satens
and flannels, in all modes and
prices. Also a lot of Black Dress
and Underskirts—specially made
for this period.

All are welcome to inspect our
lines.

Is not the capitalist animate with the soul of the jackal?

"Pure and Simpleism"—ignorant, blind and cowardly,—is the same the world over. How much so is made manifest by the following letter sent by the "Joint Committees of the Labor Unions of Hawaii" to the Honolulu "Bulletin" and published in that paper's issue of last September 11:

"We, the representatives of all the labor unions in Honolulu hereby beg to reply to an erroneous statement made in your issue of Tuesday, September 3, to the effect that the United States regulars were supposed to be the worst enemies to the labor unions. We look upon this as a most uncalled for assertion, and one that cannot in any way be substantiated. Major Davis very willingly offered the services of the regulars on Labor Day, and it has always been understood that the regulars were most friendly to the workmen in times of strikes. (?!?)—Oh, shades of the Bull Pen and other fields of Labor's slaughter!"

"We the chairman and secretary of the joint committee, would request an explanation of the matter. The committee desires to thank Major Davis and the regulars for the turning out of the command.—Thomas Irving, Chairman; Thomas M. Rae, Secretary."

A RETROSPECT.

The "great Steel Strike" is now dead. More than that, a tall and broad tombstone with large lettering has been raised over it. Let's approach and read the lay:

"The United States Steel Corporation reports for the six months ended September 30 a net earning of \$54,954,871."

An officer of the Corporation discussing on the 2d instant the six months' statement published the day before said:

"The fact that in the strike months our earnings were so large may mystify many people, but as a matter of fact the strike was in no sense of the word a hurt to us for the reason that it enabled us to make at a minimum cost many necessary repairs, always incident to the midsummer season, while a number of the plants, forced to close by the strikers, would have been shut down in any event to effect these repairs."

"Repairs," "Necessary Repairs"—the words have a familiar sound. They are the usual precursors or excuse for shut-downs. Sometimes they are at the bottom of a strike. This was one of those times. There having been produced more goods than a Corporation or firm can readily dispose of or care to carry, shut-downs are usually resorted to, and last until the goods have been marketed. So as to furnish no club with which to stay in the head of the myth that Capitalism offers an incentive to the workers to produce at their best, the fact that there is over-production is concealed and the shut-down is imputed to "necessary repairs." But even this excuse or pretence is disagreeable. The throwing of men upon the street empty handed, even under the pretext of "repairs," also is an object lesson against Capitalism. It also caves in the head of a capitalist myth, the myth of the big wages made: Long before the "repairs" are made want stalks visibly among the men. It is for this reason that the "repairs" dodge, once quite common, is heard of less and less. Its place is now generally taken by a strike. Obedient to the orders of the "Captain of Industry," his Labor-Lieutenants, or enough of them, incite the rank and file to strike. The "obdurate capitalist" is reported in all his obduracy to the rank and file; and a strike is decided on. Thus the distress of the men is laid to their own doors, and Capitalism escapes uncovering some of its ulcers.

This is the milk in the coca-nut of the late "Great Steel Strike." The inscriptions on the tombstone make the case clear. And thus one more illustration is furnished of the criminal character of the labor fakir, and his imbecility. It is now, in view of the "inscriptions," quite likely that Shaffer was not himself in the conspiracy. Fellow fakirs of his were. They promised him, as did Organizer Lynch of the A. F. of L., \$500,000 a week in support of the strike; the vermin of the Kangaroo Social Democratic "borers from within" turned his head with phrases about fighting the exploiters, phrases that they borrow from the Socialist Labor Party and are intellectually unable to understand, but that played right into the hands of the Lynchers, and intoxicated the preverely ignorant pure and simpler Shaffer. Thus the rank and file were deceived with false prospects, were led by the nose, were buoyed up with false promises, and—were finally dropped, with a sickening thud.

The Socialist Labor Party and its sister organization the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance alone, among all the bodies figuring in the camp of Labor, can look back upon the late Great Steel Strike without blushing. They and they alone warned the steel striker that he was being humbugged. It is now known just what was the purpose of the game. Nor will any voice other than that of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. ever go out of the wilderness of modern conditions to warn, direct and encourage the workers.

On Tuesday at Trenton the Jersey Democrats nominated Mayor James F. Seymour of Newark as their candidate for Governor. The convention was one of the rowdiest held in years. The nomination of Seymour gives Bob Davis, the Dick Croker of Jersey City, entire control of the State party machinery.

The telegraphed accounts state that Joseph R. Buchanan, chairman of the Bob Davis faction of Essex County, many of whom were without credentials, precipitated the row by stealing a march on the anti-Seymour faction by submitting a list of Essex committeemen before the other faction could be heard.

Can this be the same Josie R., well and favorably known in labor circles, who found the Socialist Labor Party direct rout to the Co-operative Commonwealth too long for him, and who then took the Populist quick-cut across lots, only to flounder in the ditch, after which he plunged into the Bryan swamp?

One of the Astors has contributed \$50,000—an amount that he "made" by compelling the children of New York to live in dirty unhealthy tenements—to the Society for the "Prevention of Cruelty to Children in England." This money will be used for establishing national offices, and, incidentally, making Astor "solid" with the "nobility," by providing places for their broken-down relatives. Thus the children of both countries are exploited for the benefit of the useless capitalists.

Seth Low, by accepting Platt's support after having opposed and denounced him in 1897, and Edward M. Shepard, by making himself the willing tool of Tammany Hall, after having arraigned it in the strongest and most unmistakable terms prove the truth of the S.L.P. contention that the reform game is only a bluff, and that reformer and deforner are one, a truth which Croker's repartee was meant to accentuate.

Low professes to believe that he will have a walk-over, while Tammany insists that it will be their candidate who will indulge in that invigorating pastime. Meanwhile Benjamin F. Keimard, the Socialist Labor Party candidate, is walking all over the false pretences of both of them.



Uncle Sam and Brother Jonathan.

UNCLE SAM.—It almost sounds like cruelty to say, "I told you so," now that the Great Steel Strike is lost. But I did tell you so when you were hurrying these last two months.

BROTHER JONATHAN.—And yet I claim the strike is not lost.

U. S.—What!

B. J.—In one way I know it is, and that's the way you are thinking about. But in another it is not.

U. S.—Which other, oh you saturnine fatty?

B. J. patting his thick belly complacently.—I claim no strike is wholly lost. It always teaches a lesson. That lesson is so much gained.

U. S.—If you mean that these strikers and through them all the other workers, have already learned the lesson that "pure and simpleism" is stupid, that the union man who votes any other than the Socialist Labor ticket is cutting his own throat; that the new trade union organization is the only sane one; if you mean that this lesson has at last been learned, then it's to be hoped that you are right.

B. J.—Exactly. The strike makes people think.

U. S.—Not necessarily; if it did, there would not be left in the land since 1886 one single pure and simple union.

B. J.—No?

U. S.—You see, this thing of "making people think" is all right enough if it does make people think. But if these strikers remain in the hands of pure and simple labor fakirs who vote for the Republican or Democratic parties or for the counterfeited Socialist party that these politicians put up, they will be told that the strike was lost because the "weather was hot." Next time they go in again and lose once more; then they are "made to think" that their misfortune came from the circumstance that the "deather was cold." Again they go in and lose again, and are "made to think" that their misfortune came from the circumstance that the "weather was neither hot nor cold," and so on from one stupid reason to another.

I tell you what, the capitalists like nothing better than this sort of "making the people think," the sort of "thinking" that will take the workers from pillar to post, wear them out, and give the capitalists a chance to in-trench themselves stronger and stronger in power, while the workers become more wretched at every "lesson" they receive. There is only one way off reaching the people to think, and that is by teaching rightly; by showing up the contemptible labor leaders who are deceiving them, and pointing out to them in clear language the path they should pursue, to wit, overthrow the Rep-Dem and Dem-Rep parties of their bosses, joining and solidly voting the labor ticket of the Socialist Labor Party. All else is moonshine.

THE ANARCH.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by Jane A. Rouliston, San Francisco, Cal.]

Set the flag at half-mast on the steeple,
Let the notes of the tolling bell surge,
Let the voice of a sorrowing people
Swell out in a funeral dirge.
Let the cry of the terrible story
Ring swiftly from mountain to strand,
For the good man lies dead in his glory
And the Anarch's abroad in the land.

Set the flags at half-mast on the churches
Whence curses not prayers meet the
skies,
Where the pitiful panderer searches
The gospel for mob-kindling lies!
O'er the stake where the victim dies
burning,
O'er each crime of the lynch-reddened
Hand,
Drape your flag, O great nation in
mourning,
For the Anarch's abroad in the land!

To the trills of the great Gods of slaughter
ter
Where the child steals the work of the
sire!
Lo their "works" where men die with-
out quarter!
Lo the deus where the "strikers" drink
fire!

Yea, mourn, O ye thrice-cursed peo-
ple!
Drape your country from mountain to
strand!
Fling your flag at half-mast from each
steeple
For the ANARCH'S abroad in the
land!

Chief McAuley of West Hoboken, N. J., is credited with saying that he will allow no Socialist Labor Party meetings, as they are primaries for Anarchy. Chief McAuley must have taken serious the oft-repeated joke about Jersey being in the United States. This Chief, if he persists in violating the law, won't be the first to whom a dose of the law had to be administered.

OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
J. J. Darch, Secretary, 110 Dundas street, Market square, London, Ontario.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
24 New Reade street. (The Party's literary agency.)

NOTES.—For technical reasons, no Party announcements can be made in this office Tuesday, 19 p. m.

National Executive Committee.
Regular meeting held October 4th, with R. Katz in the chair. Absent Keweenaw and Forbes, both excused. The financial report for the two weeks ending September 28th showed receipts in the amount of \$26.65; expenditures, \$26.45.

San Antonio reported to have raised \$10 for the DAILY PEOPLE and that more is expected. They have good meetings. Frank Jordan was recommended from Indianapolis for the tour in Virginia and it was resolved to appoint him. Kansas City, Mo., reported reorganization and that they will raise funds for the DAILY PEOPLE. Cleveland, Ohio, reported that \$240 have been pledged for DAILY PEOPLE. Seattle sent \$25 for the same purpose and will raise about \$100 inside of three months. Elizabeth, N. J., sent \$25 and a like sum will follow soon. Chicago, Ill., pledged \$105 at first meeting and more is to follow. Munich, Ind., will raise \$10 a month. Los Angeles, Cal., will send \$50 shortly. Section Onondaga Co., with headquarters in Syracuse, will give \$50 to the DAILY PEOPLE Special Fund. This will be paid in by November 30. After election the energy of Syracuse comrades will be given to building up a circulation in that city for THE PEOPLE.

From Lincoln, Neb., word was received that the Kungs out there have adopted as their emblem the Arm & Hammer; a contest will be made. Detroit, Mich., reported local agitation and interference of police with street meetings, followed up with another arrest of Comrade Meyer. The matter will be fought in the Superior Court. Pittsburgh, Pa., is now holding meetings unmolested and the capitalist press has somewhat drawn in its horns. Section Dayton, Ohio, is having a merry war with the capitalist press of that place and is driving it to cover. The Ohio State Committee report to the arrest of Comrade Yeal in Cincinnati and his having been sent to the workhouse because he refused to pay the fine imposed for speaking on the street, and as to his subsequent release. The Connecticut State Committee reported the status of the Bristol case.

Applications for membership at large were on hand from Joseph Trautwein, Kansas City, Kans., and Daniel Foster Aagar, Ala. Both were granted. The Pennsylvania State Committee reported having filed the State nominations at Harrisburg and that all is in good shape. The Virginia State Committee sent further information about the import of the action of the constitutional convention striking the words relating to "freedom of speech" out of the bill of rights. The information goes to show that similar provisions are retained in laws on the statute.

The National Secretary submitted the tabulated vote of the Italian sections and branches on the proposition of Section Barre, Vt., which tabulated is found below:

Result of the General Vote of the Italian Sections and Branches in the S. L. P. on the Proposition of Section Barre, Vermont, relative to Placing the Editorial and Business Management of "The Proletarian" Under the Direct Control of the National Executive Committee.

Name of Section or Branch	For	Vote Cast	Against
Barre, Vt.	22	—	—
Elizabethtown, Pa.	15	—	—
Concord, N. H.	—	—	—
Greenock, Pa.	19	1	—
Hallowell, Maine	13	—	—
Houston, Texas	—	—	—
New York, Branch 1	20	—	—
New York, Branch 2	15	—	—
Utica, N. Y.	11	—	—
Waterbury, Conn.	23	—	—
West Berlin, Vermont	10	—	—
Willard, Texas	—	—	—
Williamstown, Vermont	15	—	—
Yonahgan, Pa.	19	4	—
Totals	196	5	—

It was also reported that the five Italian comrades selected by the New York branches for the Managing Board of "The Proletarian" have all accepted, and it was ordered that their names be submitted to a general vote of the Italian comrades for ratification.

Charter granted for Middlesex County, N. J.

Julius Hammer, Rec. Sec'y.

STANDARD UNION LABEL CASE.

Amst. Brooklyn, N. Y.	\$1.00
S. Levin, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00
W. O. Parviz, Detroit, Mich.	1.00
Gilbert A. Monette, Brockton, Mass.	1.00
Chas. Sperle, Bonerville, N. J.	1.00
John Stogeman, Brooklyn, N.Y.	2.00
Wm. Forbes, Brooklyn, N. Y.	1.00

Total \$8.00

Previously acknowledged \$4.00

Grand total \$14.00

Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

Corregan in Western New York.

The New York State Committee has made arrangements for the following tour of the western part of the State by Comrade Charles H. Corregan of Syracuse:

Watertown, October 9, 10 and 11.

Utica, October 12 and 13.

Paline County, 14, 15 and 16.

Amsterdam, October 17.

Albany, October 18.

Schenectady, October 19.

Watkinsville, October 20.

Watkinsville, October 21.

Watkinsville, October 22.

Watkinsville, October 23.

Watkinsville, October 24.

Watkinsville, October 25.

Watkinsville, October 26.

SPECIAL FUND.

(As per circular letter Sept. 3, 1901.)

Previously acknowledged, \$598.17

Scandinavian Socialist Club, Boston, Mass.

10th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

19th and 21st A. D., N. Y. City.

Rohde, N. Y.

Rasmussen, N. Y.

Mahland, N. Y.

Akins, N. Y.

Widmeyer, N. Y.

Malmberg, N. Y.

Donal, N. Y.

Brandes, N. Y.

J. W. G., N. Y.

Section Philadelphia, Pa.

Branch East Pittsburgh, Section

Allegheny Co. Pa.

Section Wickhaven, Pa.

H. E. Friel, N. Y.

James Dunn, N. Y.

Jas. Dickens, N. Y.

Julia Gabb, N. Y.

John Schaback, N. Y.

Chas. Backstrom, N. Y.

Frank Glory, N. Y.

Section Springfield, Ill.

10th, 17th and 18th A. D., Brook-

lyn, N. Y.

7th A. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Section South Hudson, N. J.

Francis Green, N. Y.

Samuel Franklin, N. Y.

Chas. Behrman, N. Y.

Harry Oakes, N. Y.

Fritz Buchholz, N. Y.

John A. Morhart, N. Y.

Section Whitcomb, Wash.

Wm. McCormick, N. Y.

Andrew McRoden, N. Y.

Fred Urrer, N. Y.

J. G. Miller, N. Y.

J. M. Riddle, N. Y.

T. J. Farrell, N. Y.

Mrs. Thomas Young, N. Y.

F. G. Marech, N. Y.

F. B. Groves, N. Y.

Friend, N. Y.

W. F. Hays, N. Y.

C. A. Pangborn, N. Y.

W. Neom, N. Y.

C. O. Manos, N. Y.

Master C. G. Manos, N. Y.

C. Carlson, Rome, Wash.

C. A. Tillman, Rome, Wash.

C. Rodenberger, Rome, Wash.

C. Nelson, Rome, Wash.

P. Nelson, Rome, Wash.

Martin Nehrl, N. Y.

A. Kleuter, N. Y.

C. O. Zboralski, N. Y.

Section Duluth, Minn.

Ed. Kuhl, N. Y.

G. Sanby, N. Y.

J. H. Opperman, N. Y.

E. J. Morris, N. Y.

J. P. Johnson, N. Y.

G. W. Helstrom, N. Y.

Andrew Mahlum, N. Y.

Section San Francisco, Cal.

Section Providence, R. I.

Section Haverhill, Mass.

Section Cleveland, Ohio.

L. Haug, N. Y.

G. Duer, N. Y.

Frank Eryon, N. Y.

P. C. Christensen, N. Y.

J. Zillmer, N. Y.

J. E. K., N. Y.

August Raduns, N. Y.

Joe Gable, N. Y.

M. Meier, N. Y.

Adam Yecine, N. Y.

Klaus Mitchell, N. Y.

H. Alrhu, N. Y.

G. Weikert, N. Y.

J. K., N. Y.

G. Bickendorfer, N. Y.

W. J. Holwell, N. Y.

James Matthews, N. Y.

John D. Goerke, N. Y.

Section Philadelphia, Pa.

Six members, N. Y.

H. Deutsch, N. Y.

B. Eisenstein, N. Y.

Chas. E. Adams, N. Y.

M. Nace, N. Y.

A. H. Nace, N. Y.

F. Brandt, N. Y.

13th Ward Branch, Section Alle-

gheny Co., Pa.

Enos Schwartz, N. Y.

Maceo Cooper, N. Y.

Branch Bradock, Section Alle-

gheny Co., Pa.

B. Schulze, N. Y.

Robert McGloster, N. Y.

Alphonse Murra, N. Y.

Collected at mass meeting of mem-

bers of Section Allegheny Co.,

Pa.

Sixteen A. D., N. Y. City

Section Elizabeth, N. J.

34th and 35th A. D., N. Y. City

F. A. Opp, N. Y.

J. Keep, N. Y.

H. Weiben, N. Y.

H. Reits, N. Y.

T. Powell, N. Y.

H. Zahler, North Hudson, N. J.

27th Ward Branch, Section Alle-

gheny Co., Pa.

21st A. D. Branch 1, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A. L. Fricke, West Hoboken, N.J.

15th A. D., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Henry Worth, N. Y.

David Lubitz, N. Y.

S. Stich, N. Y.

Sol Gardman, N. Y.

Section Stamford, Conn.

Section Troy, N. Y.

Collection at meeting of S. L. P.

and S. T. & L. A., Troy, N. Y.

Section San Antonio, Texas:

Chas. J. Pollard, N. Y.

J. V. Kendall, N. Y.

Frank Leitner, N. Y.

H. Orsch, N. Y.

Herman Beng, N. Y.

Edmund Bellinger, N. Y.

Carl Spahr, N. Y.

F. Hensel, N. Y.

Geo. Federolf, N. Y.

Total \$1,035.21

Edward Dietrich, Cashier.

De Leon to Lecture in Boston.

Lecture under the auspices of the

State Executive Committee of Mass-

achusetts by comrade Daniel De Leon,

editor of the DAILY PEOPLE.

The subject, "Socialism vs. Anar-

chism," is one of special interest at

this time, especially to non-Socialists.

The lecture will be held in Inves-

tigator Hall, Palm Memorial Building,

3 Appleton street, near Castle Square,

Boston, on Sunday, October 13, 1901.

Doors open 2 p. m.; lecture begins at

8 p. m. Admission, 15 cents.

FRANK COMMITTEE.

DAILY PEOPLE MONIES.

Received in answer to circular letter of DAILY PEOPLE Trustees, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30.

These announcements will be published monthly.

Section.

Phoenix, Ariz.

Los Angeles, Cal.

San Jose, Cal.

Hartford, Conn.

Plainfield, Conn.

Rockville, Conn.

Chicago, Ill.

Indianapolis, Ind.

Baltimore, Md.

Everett, Mass.

Fall River, Mass.

Lawrence, Mass.

Lynn, Mass.

Bedford, Mass.

Salem, Mass.

Worcester, Mass.

Boston, Mass. (10th Ward Branch)

Moved by Bryce seconded by Lowten

that Ashplant be committee to engage

E. L. Esery to go to Hamilton to rep-

resent us and in case of his not being

able to go that Ross, Darch, Hasel-

grove and Ashplant be committee with

power, also power to appoint speaker for

Hamilton for Saturday September 28

carried. Moved by Haselgrove second-

ed by Ross that National Secretary

wire organizer of Section Hamilton

to-night carried. Moved that we ad-

journal carried.

F. Haselgrove, Secretary pro tem.

Nominations in Holyoke.

Section Holyoke, S. L. P. made these

nominations:

For Governor's Councilor, 8th District:

Charles Stoeber, of Adams.

For Senator, 2d Hampden District:

Morris E. Rutherford, of Holyoke.

For Representatives, 7th Hampden Dis-

trict.

Dennis Carney and Henry St. Cyr.

of Holyoke.

For Representative, 8th Hampden Dis-

trict.

Michael J. Walsh.